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THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

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CONSTANTINOPLE.

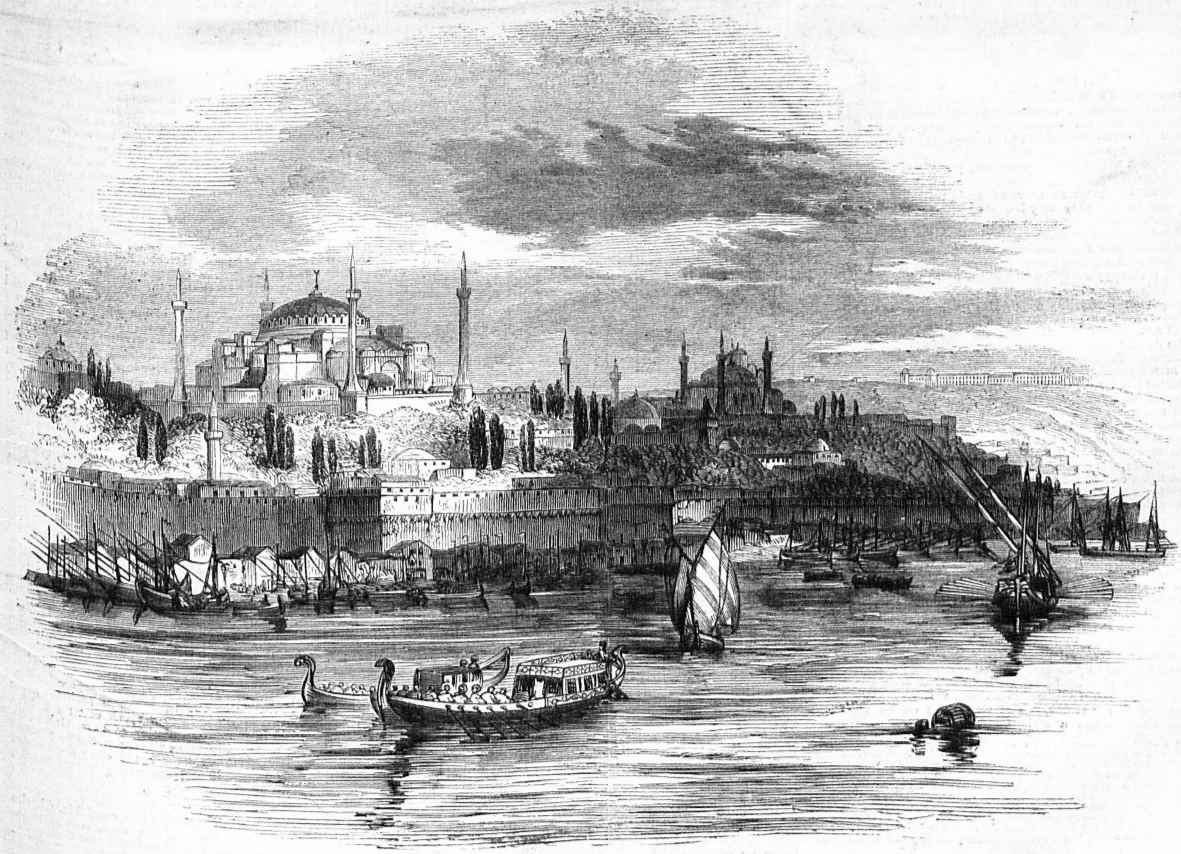
THE eyes of Europe are at this moment fixed upon Constantinople, by reason of the noble conduct of the Sultan in rejecting the demands of Russia and Austria for the extradition of the Hungarian refugees. A brave Polish officer writes thus:—

"God defend the Sultan from yielding to the demands of these tyrants. Let him rather continue fairly what he began gloriously, and cover with his arm the unfortunate guests whom his officers received. Let him meet the unjust, inhuman, and disgraceful demands of Russia with the dignity of the successor of Mahomet, and the world, as well as Poland, will repay him with feelings of gratitude and admiration. Should war ensue (and in that case the protection of these refugees will form but the pretext, not the cause), the Sultan will be at the head of a nation proud of its conduct and its cause. And Europe will applaud the resistance and the courage of such a nation and such a Sovereign.

"Poland will then not content herself with merely sending, as she did to Hungary, the purest of her blood—she will rise as a man, for she will have faith in Turkey. And it is this faith which Russia would destroy, for Poland and Turkey united can accomplish what Europe durst not attempt without those nations. Yet this faith, the sole preservation of Turkey from the greatest disasters, would no longer exist, it would perish, were Turkey to show itself so weak as to demand of the Poles reposing under her hospitality the sacrifice of their religion to fear."

We will now give, as a brief historical record, an account of the proceedings in this weighty matter from the first:—

After the victory of Temeswar, and Görgey's subsequent capitulation, the principal Magyar-Polish rebel chiefs, with numerous troops of insurgents, took refuge in the Turkish territories. This circumstance has within the last few weeks been the subject of serious discussion between the Porte and the imperial "Internuncio." As in existing treaties it is specified that the Porte is not to afford protection to rebellious Austrian subjects, and that the Austrian Government shall have the right of jurisdiction over its own subjects in Turkey, Count Stürmer was directed by the Imperial Government positively to demand the extradition of the above-mentioned rebels. He accordingly urged this demand, and after a correspondence had passed between the Austrian representative and the Turkish Ministers, and several conferences on the subject, the Internuncio was at his request admitted on the 4th of September to a private audience with the Sultan, during which he gave his Majesty an accurate account of the actual state of affairs. On the following day the Imperial Russian Ambassador, M. de Titoff, received instructions from Warsaw to demand in the most positive manner the extradition of such Polish rebels as were Russian subjects; and, in order to give still greater weight to this demand, the Imperial Russian major-general, Prince Radzivill, arrived in the port of Constantinople at the moment Count Stürmer was with the Sultan, bearing a Cabinet despatch from the Emperor Nicholas on the same subject. The Prince delivered this despatch to the Sultan on the 6th ult., and M. de Titoff, taking advantage of the opportunity, impressed upon the Grand Seignor's mind the necessity of speedily concluding the matter in question. From this time the two embassies



CONSTANTINOPLE.

acted together. As, however, the Turkish Minister brought forward all kinds of arguments against the interpretation of the treaties, and asserted that the right of asylum was an incontrovertible law, Count Stürmer and M. de Titoff found themselves compelled to fix a time at which they should—did the Porte not yield—consider their diplomatic relations as suspended. As even after this positive declaration the Divan answered evasively, under the pretext that a direct appeal was about to be made to the two Imperial Courts, the Ambassadors, on the 17th of September, announced that they had broken off diplomatic connections with the Porte until they should receive further instructions from their respective Courts. Prince Radzivill left during the night of the 16th by the Odessa steamer, without having taken leave of the Sultan and his Ministers.*

Passing over much of intervening surmise and negotiation, we will now come to the latest particulars, derived from a Paris correspondent, who says:—

"The note addressed by the English Government to its Ambassador at St. Petersburg on the subject of Constantinople, and copies of which have been communicated to the representatives of Great Britain in Vienna, Constantinople, and Paris, is a document worthy of the Ministers of a great and free country. It is, I am assured, couched in firm but moderate terms. It contains not a single harsh expression or threat calculated to wound the susceptibility of the Emperor Nicholas, while it announces the determination of the Government to support the Porte against all exigencies that would compromise the dignity of an independent Sovereign. Lord Palmerston has, likewise, sent proper instructions to Sir Stratford Canning, and has placed the Mediterranean fleet at his excellency's disposal, and which has by this, in all probability, sailed for the Dardanelles."

It is said that a *dernier ressort* was at one time offered by the Turks. This was no other than the choice of becoming Mahometans. The offer was rejected. Kossuth at once declared that he preferred submitting himself to the *mercies* of the Austrian Government, and he would leave an unsullied name, if he could bequeath nothing else, to his children. Among others, General Guyon strongly pronounced against this apostasy, and made up his mind to any extremity, the dungeon or the scaffold, rather than be branded with the name of a renegade. All these were contingencies for which, as well as death on the field, which none has braved more fearlessly than himself, he must have been in some measure prepared when he embraced the perilous cause of Hungarian independence. But there are trials more severe than any involved in personal danger and suffering; and the blow inflicted by the following piece of intelligence, which unexpectedly met his eye in the *Slowischer Zeitung* of the 31st of August, was of a nature to unman even the stout heart of our countryman:—"On the 26th instant Kossuth's mother, together with her three grandchildren and Guyon's wife (a Baroness Splény), with the people of their household, who were residing at one of Guyon's estates in the Westprimer Comitat, were brought to Raab, and from thence were taken under a strong escort, it is said, to Vienna. At the departure of the ladies from the bishop's palace, where they had passed the night, a great multitude had assembled."

Together with the Countess Guyon, there is every reason to presume that her three infant children, who have never been separated from their mother, are likewise incarcerated at Vienna. The motive of the Austrian Government in thus making state prisoners of these poor ladies and their children, whom the vicissitudes of this unhappy war had already rendered virtually widowed and fatherless, it is somewhat difficult to conceive; it is to be hoped, however, that their detention will be but momentary, for it cannot for an instant be supposed that the Austrian Government can persevere in a system which would have no parallel but in the worst excesses of the days of terrorism; and would and ought to rouse to arms every European nation that possesses one particle of national honour or just feeling.

IF THESE LADIES BE INJURED, as, in truth, there is too much reason to fear they may be, by so iniquitous a Government, then, we plainly foresee, a terrible retribution awaits the Austrians; and we are quite sure that it will be the earnest prayer of Englishmen that its advent be not delayed!

Before describing CONSTANTINOPLE as it now appears, we will revert to its origin as the olden Byzantium.

This very ancient Greek (Βυζαντιον, and on the coins sometimes Βυζαντιων) occupied part of the site of modern CONSTANTINOPLE. It was founded by a colony from Megara, 658 B.C., seventeen years after the building of Calchedon, on the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus, by another colony from Megara. Some say that the first colonists of Byzantium were a mixed people from Megara and Argos. They were, however, Dorian; and Doric customs and the Doric dialect continued to prevail at Byzantium for many centuries. Pliny and other writers speak of the abundance of fish in the sea of Byzantium, which, coming down in shoals from the Palus Mœotis, and round by the eastern and southern coast of the Euxine, entered the Bosphorus, whence the harbour of Byzantium was called "the golden horn," in consequence of the riches derived from the fisheries. The harbour of Byzantium became a place of resort for vessels trading with the Euxine, the northern coasts of which already, in the time of Herodotus, supplied with corn, as they do now, Greece and other countries of the Mediterranean.

In the reign of Darius Hystaspes, the Persian satrap Otanes took Calchedon and Byzantium. After the battle of Platæa, Pausanias, at the head of the united Greek forces, took Byzantium, and a fresh colony of mixed Athenians and Lacedæmonians was sent to it. This second colony has given occasion to Justinus and other writers to say that Byzantium was founded by Pausanias. The Lacedæmonians kept possession of Byzantium till Pericles took it from them, but they retook it shortly after. Alcibiades again got possession of it by a stratagem, and by holding communication with some persons within the place. Lysander recovered it soon after, and it was under the Lacedæmonians when Xenophon, with the remnant of the 10,000, passed through it on his way home, and his men had a serious affray with the Lacedæmonian governor, which was with difficulty settled by the prudence of Xenophon. Thrasybulus drove the Lacedæmonians away, 390 B.C., and changed the form of government, which was before aristocratical, or rather oligarchical, into a democracy. It appears, however, that there was a class of the original inhabitants of the country who were treated by the Greek Byzantines pretty much as the Helots were treated at Sparta. After the recovery of their liberty, Byzantium seems to have prospered for a time, and it became the head of a sort of confederacy of the neighbouring maritime towns. It also joined Rhodes, Cos, and Chios, in the league with King Mausolus against the Athenians, who sent an expedition against Byzantium, which, however, failed. Some time after, Philip of Macedonia having extended his conquests into Thrace, laid siege to Byzantium. The Byzantines made a bold defence, and Philip's army became distressed for want of provisions and money. Philip relieved his wants by seizing 170 ships and confiscating their cargoes. On a dark night, Philip's soldiers were near surprising the town, when a "light shone suddenly from the north," and revealed to the inhabitants their danger. In gratitude for this, the Byzantines built an altar to Diana, and assumed the crescent as the emblem of their city. The *crescent* is found on several medals of Byzantium, and it is said that the Turks, on their conquest of Constantinople, adopted it for their own device. Baffled in his attempt, Philip raised the siege, and turned his arms against the Chersonesus. Under Alexander the Great and Lysimachus, who, after his death, succeeded to the government of Thrace, Byzantium was obliged to submit to the Macedonians; but it afterwards recovered its municipal independence, which it retained till the time of the Roman emperors. Its maritime commerce was prosperous, but it was exposed on the land side to continual incursions of Thracians, Scythians, and other barbarians, who ravaged its territory, cut down the harvest, and reduced it to great distress. The most troublesome of these incursions was that of the Gauls, who overran Macedonia and Northern Greece about 270 years B.C. The Byzantines, in order to have some respite from them, were obliged to pay heavy sums, from 3000 to 10,000 pieces of gold a year, and at last as much as 80 talents, to save their lands from being ravaged in harvest-time. These and other burdens compelled them to have recourse to extraordinary measures for raising money, one of which was the exacting of a toll from all ships passing through the Bosphorus, which became the cause of the war between Byzantium and Rhodes about 221 B.C. The Gauls at last went over to Asia, and left Byzantium in peace. The Rhodians, a maritime trading people, refused to pay the toll on their ships passing through the Bosphorus, which led to a war with Byzantium, in which Prusias I., King of Bithynia, sided with the Rhodians, and Attalus I., King of Pergamus, took the part of the Byzantines. The latter had the worst of it, and peace was made by the mediation of Cavalus, or Cavarus, King of the Gallo-Græci.

Athenæus, Ælian, and other ancient compilers, give rather an unfavourable account of Byzantine morals and manners. Idleness prevailed; the citizens spent their time in the marketplace, or in the numerous public houses of the city. The sound of a flute put them immediately in a merry mood, but they fled from that of a trumpet, and their general, Leo or Leonidas, in the siege by Philip, had no means of keeping them to watch and defend the walls but by causing the sutlers and canteens to be established along the ramparts. Byzantium was full of foreign and native merchants, sailors, and fishermen, whom the excellent wine sold in the town and supplied by Maronæa and other districts seldom permitted to return sober to their ships. A democracy of such carousers could not be expected to be very strict and orderly in its administration, and it is recorded of a Byzantine demagogue that, being asked in some particular case what was the law of the country, he answered, "Whatever I please." Dion says that the walls of Byzantium were built of massive square stones fastened together with iron bolts, and fitting so well together that the whole wall appeared to be one block. The Byzantines at one time had 500 ships, several of them with rudders at both ends, so as to be able to steer either way without veering or tacking. Tacitus speaks of such vessels being used in the Euxine in his time. As for the extent of old Byzantium previous to the time of Constantine, there is some discrepancy of authorities; but it appears almost certain that it was much larger than has generally been supposed. The common opinion is that its area corresponded to that of the present Seraglio and gardens of the Sultan; but it appears to have occupied at least four of the fourteen regions of the subsequent city of Constantinople, namely, the four most easterly ones. Dionysius Byzantinus gives it forty stadia in circumference. The Acropolis, or citadel, stood on the hill where the Seraglio now is.

Byzantium allied itself to Rome against Philip II. of Macedonia, as well as against Antiochus and Mithridates. In consequence of its services it retained its liberty as a free town confederate with Rome, and its envoys were treated as foreign ambassadors. Some domestic disputes, however, occasioned an appeal to Rome from the losing party, and Clodius, the tribune, carried a decree enjoining the Byzantines to readmit the emigrants. Piso was sent to enforce this decree, but his conduct there appears to have been that of a hostile conqueror rather than of an ally and mediator. After Piso's departure the Byzantines resumed their former independence. They were subject to a tribute, however, at least under the first emperors, which Claudius remitted for five years, in consideration of their losses during the Thracian war.

In the civil war between Severus and Pescennius Niger, the Byzantines took the part of the latter. After Niger's death, Severus besieged the town, which the inhabitants defended for three years with the courage of despair. At last famine obliged them to surrender, and Severus treated them with his characteristic inhumanity. The armed men and the chief citizens were put to death, the walls were razed, and the remaining inhabitants were placed under the jurisdiction of Perinthus. Severus, however, relented afterwards, and, visiting Byzantium, took pains to embellish the town; he built magnificent baths, porticoes round the Hippodrome and other buildings, and gave it the name of Augusta Antonina, in honour of his son Antoninus Bassianus. The Byzantines, having rebuilt their walls and recovered their prosperity, had next the misfortune of somehow displeasing Gallienus, a worse man than Severus, who entered the town under a promise of amnesty, and had most of the inhabitants massacred. Trebellius Pollio says that in his time there were no old families in Byzantium, except those who had left the town *before Gallienus entered it!* The town, however, was restored, and it repelled an irruption of the Goths, who had entered the Bosphorus under Claudius II. After the defeat of Licinius by Constantine, Byzantium surrendered to the latter, who was so struck with its situation that he determined to build a new city by the side of old Byzantium, which he called Nea Roma, and which he chose afterwards to be the capital of the empire. In May, A.D. 330, the new town, which had been commenced only three years before, was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and the feasts lasted forty days.

This is the early history of CONSTANTINOPLE; and now follows a long and busy interval up to the period of its Turkish subjugation.

The city of "to-day" (Constantinople in European Turkey, the capital of the Ottoman empire) is situated in 41 deg. 0 m. N. lat., and 28 deg. 45 min. of E. long., on the sea of Marmora, and at the west end of the narrow channel of the Bosphorus, which connects the sea of Marmora with the Black Sea. The sloping promontory stretches out towards the Asiatic continent, from which its extreme point is separated by so narrow a strait (the Bosphorus) that in a quarter of an hour a boat can row from one continent to the other. Indeed, Scutari, on the Asiatic coast, immediately opposite, is always considered as a suburb of the European capital. Just before the Bosphorus (as it is usually written) enters the sea of Marmora; it makes a deep elbow or inlet, and forms the magnificent port of the Golden Horn.* The triangle, which, allowing for many vacant spaces within the walls, is entirely covered by Constantinople, is thus washed on one side (the northern) by the deep waters of the port, and on the other (the south-east) by the sea of Marmora. As Rome was built on seven hills, so the Roman founders of Constantinople called its site the "Seven Hills," though, if the principal chain only were counted, there would be less. The ridge of the first hill, departing from the acute part of the triangle, is covered by the main building of the seraglio, or vast palace of the Sultan, behind which, a little on the reverse of the hill, the dome of Santa Sophia shows itself. The second hill is crowned by the bold and lofty dome of the Osmanich Mosque. The still loftier mosque of Soliyman the Magnificent towers on the third hill; whilst an ancient aqueduct, the arches of which are of a considerable span, and which is generally attributed to the Emperor Valens, unites the summits of the third and fourth hills. On a fifth point, the most elevated of the little chain within the triangle, there is a slender lofty tower, built in 1828, in which a guard is constantly kept to watch the breaking out of fires, which are very frequent and destructive in a city where all the private habitations are built almost entirely of wood. The situation of Constantinople upon hills is the main cause, not only of its picturesque beautiful appearance, but of its salubrity and comparative cleanliness. The interior of the city is far from being so beautiful and imposing as its external aspect.

The form of the city is somewhat irregular, the side on the sea of Marmora, from the old state prison called the Seven Towers to the Seraglio point, being considerably the longest. We have no exact admeasurement, but its length cannot be much short of five English miles. On this side the old wall and towers are in a very ruinous state, and on the side towards the port they have almost entirely disappeared. But on the land side Constantinople presents a double line of strong and lofty stone walls (the work of Theodosius II.), which might be easily put in a complete state of repair, and which, in the more dilapidated parts, present such magnificent and picturesque specimens of mural ruins as probably no other city can boast of.

With the exception of the land-walls and the church of Santa Sophia, there does not remain much of the Byzantine architecture; the greater part of the antiquities which were seen by Gyllius, by Spon, and other old travellers, have disappeared. The fact is, the Turks, instead of digging in the quarry, have knocked down the Grecian buildings to use the materials in their own public edifices, such as mosques, minarets, and fountains, and to cut them up into tombstones.

There is a vast subterranean edifice (once a cistern), the roof of which is supported by columns. The Turks call it the palace of the "thousand and one pillars." There is another which still exists as a cistern, though it is hardly known except to a few Turks, whose houses are situated immediately above it. It may be described as a subterranean lake, extending under several streets, having an arched roof that covers and conceals it, supported on 336 marble pillars.

Many of the mosques erected by the Turks are distinguished by grandeur and beauty. There are fourteen chief or imperial mosques, nearly all lofty, and magnificent in their general dimensions, and built from base to dome of excellent enduring materials, chiefly of white marble, slightly tinged with grey.

The public baths, of which there are said to be upwards of 120 within the walls, with their very low and small and flat domes, do not contribute to the beauty of the city externally though within many of them are exceedingly handsome and spacious. The public fountains are remarkable and numerous; some of them, with their pure white marble façades, elaborate arabesque ornaments, and Chinese roofs, are most beautiful objects. All this water, the daily consumption of which is immense, is supplied by bends or artificial lakes in or about the forest of Belgrade. Within the walls the lofty aqueduct of Valens still performs its duty, carrying the fluid across a deep hollow.

With the exception of one very long street, which traverses the city nearly from the high walls of the seraglio to the gate of Adrianople, the streets are narrow, winding, and uncommonly dull and deserted.

The communication between the city and the opposite suburbs of Galata, Pera, and Tophana, is kept up by means of caïks, or light fast wherries, the constant passing and repassing of which give the port an animated appearance in the day-time. The imperial dockyard, the arsenal, the artillery barrack, are all on that side of the water; and the elevated plateau of Pera is the residence of the foreign ambassadors to the Porte, the dragomans, and Frank merchants. The port of the Golden Horn is safe, capacious, and beautiful.

We have no census or official data, but the population contained within the walls of Constantinople is probably about 500,000. It is usual in the country to speak of "the million of Stamboul," and to add the population of Pera, Galata, St. Dimitri, Scutari, and the numerous villages on the Bosphorus; but we question whether all these would carry the number higher than 700,000 or 800,000, comprising Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and Franks.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured Mr. Charles Kean with an interview at Osborne, last week, relative to the private theatricals to be given at Windsor Castle next Christmas.

* THE AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF THE CZAR TO THE SULTAN.—The following is said to be the substance of the letter addressed by the Emperor Nicholas to the Sultan, and transmitted by Prince Radzivill:—"The revolutionary element has been suppressed. The Hungarian war is at an end. I send to you my aide-de-camp, who will submit to you various demands calculated to ensure the maintenance of order."—The reply of the Sultan to this arrogant epistle (forwarded by Fuad Effendi) is no less laconic; its tenor is pretty nearly as follows:—"Your aide-de-camp has demanded from me the extradition of the Hungarian refugees. This demand being of a nature to cast odium on the two Powers, I entreat your Imperial Majesty not to insist on the point."

* Pera and Galata are *European* suburbs.

THE COURT.

On SUNDAY the Queen and Prince, accompanied by the younger members of the Royal Family, walked in Osborne park. Her Majesty, his Royal Highness, and the ladies and gentlemen of the household, attended divine service at Osborne. The Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley, domestic chaplain to her Majesty, officiated and preached the sermon. Sir James Clark left Osborne for London.

The Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley left Osborne on MONDAY forenoon.

The intelligence of the sudden death of Mr. George Edward Anson reached Osborne on TUESDAY, at about one o'clock. The event has caused deep affliction to her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, to whom he had been for nearly ten years a confidential and attached servant. Her Majesty's departure for Windsor, which had been fixed for WEDNESDAY, was postponed for a day or two, upon the recommendation of the Board of Health, in consequence of the number of new fatal cases of cholera that have occurred in that town.

At the Council held on Saturday, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Tuesday, the 9th of October, until Tuesday, the 20th of November.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Mary, and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, attended by Baron Knesebeck, arrived at Kew at the close of last week, from Heaton-house, Lancashire, the seat of the Earl of Wilton.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Baroness De Speth, left town at half past 12 o'clock on Wednesday, for the Priory, at Stanmore, to pay a visit to her Majesty the Queen Dowager. Her Royal Highness partook of a *déjeûner*, and in the afternoon took her departure, returning to Clarence-house, St. James's, at five o'clock.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas have arrived at the Clarendon Hotel, from Paris.

The Earl of Carlisle had a dinner party last week at his residence in Grosvenor-place. The company consisted of Lord Campbell, Lord Ebrington, Sir George Grey, Sir Charles Wood, Sir David Dundas, and Mr. Campbell, M.P.

The Earl of Darnley gave a grand banquet last week to the members of the West Kent Yeomanry Cavalry, at his seat, Cobham-park. The corps, which is being thoroughly re-embodied, promises, at no very distant date, to attain that efficiency which distinguished the Kentish Yeomanry during the late war.

The Earl of Dunraven has entertained a select circle of visitors during the past week, at Adare Manor, county of Limerick. The guests have included the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, the Earl of Clare, Lord Clarina, Mr. W. Monsell, M.P., and Lady Anna Maria Monsell.

The Earl and Countess of St. Germans and Lady Louisa Elliot arrived early in the past week at Dochfour-house, N.B., on a visit to Mr. Evan and Lady Georgiana Baillie.

Viscount and Viscountess Canning have arrived in Grosvenor-square, from a visiting tour in Scotland.

Viscount and Viscountess Combermere and the Hon. Miss Cotton are passing the season at Combermere Abbey.

Viscount and Viscountess Fielding have arrived at Mivart's Hotel, from a tour.

Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence was honoured by the company of their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge and Prince George, at dinner on Monday, at his lordship's residence at St. James's Palace. The Earl of Cardigan, Viscount Chelsea, Lord Clarence Paget, General Thornton, and a distinguished circle, were present to meet the illustrious guests.

Lord Brooke arrived in town on Tuesday, from his shooting quarters at Aberfeldy, N.B., having, *en route* to town, called at Warwick Castle.

We regret to learn that Lord Elcho is suffering from the effects of an accident. His lordship has a tame fox, and, on passing his kennel one day last week with a dog, the two animals began to fight. His lordship seized the dog, and, placing his foot on the chain by which the fox was secured, the animal turned round and gave his lordship a severe bite above the heel.

Lady Charles Somerset and Miss Somerset left Piccadilly on Tuesday for Bognor.

Sir James and Lady Anne Mackenzie have been receiving a constant succession of visitors since the commencement of the shooting season at their beautiful and romantic residence, Loch Luichart-lodge, Ross-shire. The sport in Sir James's deer forest has been excellent.

His Excellency Mr. Abbott Lawrence, the newly-appointed American Minister, has arrived at the Clarendon from Boston, U.S.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

On Tuesday, at St. James's Church, the Hon. Charles Neville, second son of Lord and Lady Braybrooke, led to the altar the Hon. Florence Maude, youngest daughter of Viscount and Viscount Hardenberg. The ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Lord Robert Tottenham (dean of Clogher), in the presence of the Earl and Countess of Yarborough and the youthful Lord Worsley and Lady Sophia Pelham, Lord and Lady Braybrooke and the Hon. Misses Neville, Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Tottenham, and a large family circle.

The recent celebration of the nuptials of the Right Hon. the Earl of Bessborough with Lady Caroline Gordon Lennox, eldest daughter of the Duke of Richmond, was marked by great rejoicings at Cowichers, and among the tenantry on the Gordon estates. At Cowichers, on the Episcopal Chapel of which the ceremony took place, on the morning of the marriage-day flags were to be seen floating from numerous houses in the town, some of them bearing suitable inscriptions, such as "Long life to the Earl and Countess of Bessborough." The arrival of the bridal party was welcomed by a loud cheer from the crowd assembled in front of the chapel. Descending from the carriage, the duke gave his arm to the bride, and, leading her into the chapel, followed by the duchess and the bridesmaids, took their stations in front of the altar. The bride was attired in a superb dress of Brussels lace, over a rich silk slip, with a magnificent veil of the same costly material, and a wreath of orange-blossom, and a bouquet of the same. The bridemaids, the Ladies Augusta and Cecilia Gordon Lennox, sisters of the lovely bride, were dresses of white glacé silk, trimmed with puche and lace, and wore gauntelets of the same, white net bonnets, with bunches of rose coloured china-asters. The party left the chapel precisely as twelve o'clock was chiming, Lord Bessborough handing the bride to her carriage, which was the first that drove off for the castle, followed by the others in the same order as they arrived. At one o'clock the marriage party sat down to a splendid *déjeûner* in the magnificent dining room of the castle. The illustrious couple left the castle in a carriage and four, with outriders, for Huntly-lodge, the seat of the Duchess of Gordon, where they remain for about a week, and then take their departure for Bessborough, the seat of the noble earl, in the county of Kilkenny, Ireland.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A YOUNG LADY.—The latest Parisian bulletins of fashion mention French merino as likely to be one of the most favourite materials for ladies' dresses during the coming winter.

E. B. G.—Any of the principal dyers and scourers in London who clean shawls of the kind specified will also repair them.

AMICUS VERUS.—There is no instrument that we are aware of which can be employed in copying music.

A FAIRY BIRD.—There is no remedy for the defect complained of, except that of redyeing the article.

ELIZABETH.—Spirits of turpentine.

A. W.—The admission is attended with great difficulty. It is absolutely necessary to have the patronage of a governor.

SILKWORMS.—Very shortly.

A YOUNG LADY.—The dance has become so common that no particular consideration is extended to it. It is one we should by choice avoid; but if it fell in our way, we should dance it with the *nonchalance* it merits.

MEDA.—1. We believe the quarantine regulations are in force just now.—2. They are not separated.—3. The quarantine enforcement would be in Italy.

AN OLD ADHERER.—1. Apply to Mr. Nesbitt, Berners-street.—2. Yes.—3. Every fortnight.

R. J. R.—Unfortunately, not as yet, that we are aware of; at the same time it would be well to inquire personally in New Oxford-street.

BERTHA.—Both parties must have resided fourteen days within the parish selected for the ceremonial.

A BRIDE ELECT.—*One* passport is enough, which can be *viséd* on the journey.

ROSABEL.—If our fair correspondent left a card, it is incumbent on the lady to call upon Rosabel.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Births, deaths, &c., are not charged to regular subscribers.

E. T. W. W.—Messrs. Winsor and Newton, Rathbone-place, will supply the article required.

A SUBSCRIBER.—It may be obtained by writing direct to the perfumer named, in Bond-street. The price is, we imagine, about 3s. 6d. We do not think it would be injurious.

A SUBSCRIBER.—*Iron ornaments.* Rottenstone and rape-oil used with care.

DIANA VERNON.—We have never seen the work referred to, or any review of it.

ARIADNA, MISS YOUNG'S lyric, FRANCES JOSEPHINE, MEDORA, DINAS, ADELAIDE ST. JULIEN, and D., next week.

Shortly will be published,

THE LADY'S ALMANAC,

One of the most elegant and useful of the Annual Serials

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THE LADIES OF ENGLAND.

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(IN AN ORNAMENTAL COVER.)

OFFICE, 294, STRAND.

ALMANAC FOR THE WEEK.—October.

14 S	19 Sunday after Trinity.	Dan.	3	Luke	1	Dan.	6	2 Cor. 13
15 M		Wisd.	5	...	...	Wisd.	6	Gal. 1
16 T	Mars rises 8 11 aftern.	...	7	...	3	...	8	... 2
17 W	Etheldreda, Virgin.	...	9	...	3	...	10	... 3
18 T	St. Luke.	Ecclu.	51	...	4	Joh	1	... 4
19 F	Venus rises 3 27 morn.	Wisd.	11	...	5	Wisd.	12	... 5
20 S		...	13	...	6	...	14	... 6

NEW MOON, 9th, 5h. 13m. morning.—SUN rises at 6h. 28m, and sets at 5h. 4m.

THE

LADY'S NEWSPAPER,

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE

Pictorial Times.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1849.

CIVILIZATION IN AUSTRIA.

OUR readers will remember—as who, indeed, could forget?—a statement which was published in the LADY'S NEWSPAPER some weeks back that a lady of rank had been flogged by order of the Austrian Government. Horrified by an act in itself so brutal, and giving so fearful a picture of Austrian civilization, we endeavoured to persuade ourselves that the tale was either a forgery or an exaggeration, and, hearing no more about the matter, began to hope—for the honour of human nature—that our conjecture was well founded. To our utter disappointment there now comes forward a witness whose testimony sets the question beyond all doubt, and fastens upon the Austrian Government the infamy of guilt. The lady herself, the victim of this execrable barbarity, reasserts it with all the anguish natural to feelings inhumanly outraged, and sinking under the weight, not so much of shame, as of that tragedy to which the following extract from her letter alludes:—

"I will narrate to you the fate of my family with calmness and composure, for my heart is become stone. In our neighbourhood an army of Hungarians surrendered, 10,000 men with 40 cannon. Two days later the Austrian troops entered our town. They consisted of a detachment of Lichtenstein light horse, commanded by Captain ——, a native of Ruskby. It is possible that the great domestic happiness which I enjoyed may have stirred envy and gained me enemies in Ruskby, but of no other crime am I guilty. Two families, low and coarsely bred, —— and ——, set this captain on his horrible crime. I was torn from the arms of my husband, from the circle of my children, from the hallowed sanctuary of my home, charged with no offence, allowed no hearing, arraigned before no judge. I, a woman, wife, and mother, was, in my own native town, before the people accustomed to treat me with respect, dragged into a square of soldiers and there scourged with rods. Look, I can write this without dropping dead. But *my husband killed himself.* Robbed of all other weapons, he shot himself with a pocket-pistol. A cry of horror filled the air. I was dragged further to Keranesbes."

It is impossible to find words which shall express our horror at so infamous a proceeding. When indignation is overtasked it some times finds relief in contempt. But that will not do here. Contemptible, indeed, and sickening to the uttermost degree, there is something so perfectly fiendish in such an atrocity that invention is at a loss for an adequate punishment. Madame de Maderspach—the lady who suffered the torture and shame of that atrocity—adds in her letter, "the people attempted to massacre the author of my misery, but he was protected by the troops." This fixes the obloquy upon the Government. But, not content with her horrible sufferings and the suicide of her husband, they degraded her eldest son, an officer in the army of Görgey, to the position of a common soldier:—

"My eldest son was taken prisoner with the army of Görgey, and sent as a common soldier into Italy; and so is the measure of my grief full. Can you picture to yourself the state of my mind? You knew not my husband. I tell you that no nobler, more elevated, more adorable character does or ever will exist. The profundeurs of his intellect are known. He was the inventor of iron bridges. In him the world has sustained a great loss. My misfortune is boundless, and unexampled are the tortures which I have endured. My grief will be eternal. You will conceive that I can dwell on nothing but my sorrow. One only wish still animates me—to liberate my son. They have transported him to Gratz. If you have friends there, think of my poor boy of eighteen."

We leave these facts to speak for themselves; and suggest to those who cry so emphatically for England's interference in the continental strife of the present time that here is a very tangible occasion for their humanity, and the friendly remonstrances of our Government.

IRELAND'S MISERY AND LOYALTY.

WE have been struck by two very happy passages in the "Familiar Epistles from Ireland," which will give those who know little or nothing of the sister country a just notion, first, of the miseries which the clearance system has brought upon her; and, secondly, of those feelings of loyalty to her Majesty personally which, on a later occasion, were so splendidly made manifest:—

"Desolate as the scene is"—of a country depopulated either by the avarice of landlords or the tyrant, Necessity—"you will meet a few picturesque figures on your thirty miles' excursion. Mr. Banvard's Mandans will bear no comparison with them in point of eccentricity of costume. Some of them have hardly a shred upon them—except, perhaps, a fragment of an old piece of freize wound curiously round their bodies; others have the relics of a long coat hanging about them in torn strips. Infinite are the fantastic varieties of streaming garments—bits of red petticoats, waistcoats, blankets, and the like—that are somehow made to answer the purpose of a partial covering as far as they will go; and the wonder is, considering the fragmentary nature of the materials, how the wearers of them contrive to keep them together on their backs. Then, if you would have the picture complete, you must put inside these motley tatters the figure of a skeleton, whose fleshless bones peep out of multitudinous holes and rents, or make still more ghastly disclosures as the wind flaps aside their scanty drapery, and a head and face wild as Orson, with a sunken expression of famine in the features which it would be impossible for pen or pencil to exaggerate."

Our readers will hardly wonder, after this, at agrarian outrages, at the clearance of crops, and other lawless acts. There is one law above every other,—that which gives the earth and its fruits, not for the benefit of one man, but for all, as far as food is concerned. We hear a vast deal from certain gentlemen about the impossibility of governing such a people as the Irish. Certainly it will be impossible to govern them so long as the above picture continues to be a true one. It would be as rational to expect the amenities of peace to reign in a starving country as it would be to ask a man to feel comfortable and happy who had not dined for a week, and saw the future as promising as the past had been.

We turn with pleasure from this consideration to the loyalty of the Irish people, truly and happily hit off in the few lines which follow:—

"We are a queer race of people, we Irish. In the midst of all our troubles, and upon the ashes of a penurious rebellion, the Queen, God bless her! comes amongst us, and we receive her with a demonstration of enthusiasm such as her Majesty never witnessed before, and will never witness again till the next time she sets her gracious feet upon our shores. The fact of the matter is, Dennis, that loyalty, which is a principle in England, is a passion in Ireland; and all that is necessary to keep the flame alive is to feed it like any other passion. I don't mean to say that a principle isn't a finer thing in its way than a passion; but passions existed in the world before principles, and we, who are swayed by our hearts rather than our reason, are consequently a little nearer to the golden age of innocence; and, if you would extract from us the essence of such virtue as there is in us, you must treat us accordingly. You must approach us in our own way, and once you have got possession of the avenues—the easiest of all avenues to win!—you may count upon our devotion."

Charge Ireland with imprudence—and the unfortunate are always imprudent, partly by necessity—but want of loyalty is not a sin of the sister nation. Religious discord and landlord selfishness, embarrassment and final extermination, together with Government perfidy in times past, pandering to an influential but numerically contemptible faction, have been the three great curses of Ireland. The dismissal of Lord Roden and his mountebank disciples from the magistracy is one of those acts of justice which will arm the measures of the Ministry with a power from which we may hope much. Lord Clarendon has proved that he holds the scales of Government evenly as well as resolutely; and that fact will not be without profit in the south and in the north.

THE LATE MR. GEORGE ANSON.

Of those events which strew thorns in the "flowery path" of royalty, the loss of a servant who has combined the utmost fidelity with an intelligent and active spirit is one of the greatest. Monarchs, exempt from the common ills of humanity, are by no means insensible to those common ties by which the differences of rank are forgotten in the sympathy of affection. To condescend to worth is the truest dignity of a crown; and there is certainly no monarch in Europe more ambitious of this kind of distinction than our beloved Sovereign Victoria. It is well known that her Majesty, with that affectionate disposition which so much endears her to her people, pays the tribute of a generous regret to her late private secretary; that she appreciates the painful loss she has sustained in the death of a man faithful, prompt, and assiduous, and in whom she had worthily placed implicit confidence in all matters of great private importance.

Originally secretary to Lord Melbourne, that nobleman recommended Mr. George Anson to fill the post of private secretary to Prince Albert. Subsequently, on the retirement of Major-General Sir Henry Wheatley, he was appointed keeper of her Majesty's privy purse, with a salary of £2,000 a year. In addition to this he held the situation of treasurer to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, treasurer and cofferer to the Prince of Wales, and was also one of the youthful Prince's council of the duchy of Cornwall. These dignities equally bear witness to his abilities and character, and to her Majesty's liberal appreciation of both.

We, among other members of the Public Press, can bear testimony to the unvarying urbanity and gentlemanly attention, and consideration of Mr. Anson. So marked, indeed, were these admirable qualities, that we fear, we shall not soon see his like again!

Mr. Anson accompanied the Queen throughout her Irish visit, and thence to Balmoral. On the royal return to Osborne he accompanied her Majesty as far as Derby, and there taking leave repaired to Needwood Forest, Staffordshire, to join his wife. On Monday Mr. Anson rose at his accustomed early hour apparently in the enjoyment of his usual health, and at one o'clock he was seized with a fit, and never afterwards exhibited consciousness. He died a little before four o'clock the same day.

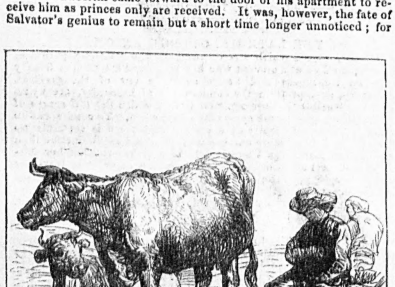
Mr. G. E. Anson was second son of the Hon. and Very Rev. Frederick Anson, Dean of Chester and Prebendary of Southwell, and brother of the Rev. Canon of Windsor. He was born in May, 1812, and was consequently in his thirty-eighth year. In October, 1837, he married the Hon. Georgiana Mary Harbord, eldest daughter of the third Lord Suffield, by whom he leaves a youthful family to lament their irreparable bereavement.

THE PRACTICE OF ETCHING.

VI.

(*Continued from page* 138.)

Evelyn, who lived during the reigns of Charles I., Oliver Cromwell, Charles II., and King William, furnishes us with the names of many engravers who were either contemporary with Hollar or succeeding him. It would, however, be foreign to our present purpose to enter into minute inquiry respecting these artists, but will rather endeavour to supply a few particulars in connection with those whose works we find it necessary to lay before our readers. At the same time we must acknowledge with feelings of gratitude the great assistance which the history of British art has received from the inimitable Evelyn, who, with great truth and in admirable style, not only lays before us the important political events of his time, but also matters of other and more refined interest. Evelyn was himself no mean artist, and was also happy in a wife of congenial tastes with his own, of an enlightened mind, who had read much, was skilled in etching and painting, yet attentive to the domestic concerns of the household, and a most affectionate mother; in addition to these virtues she was distinguished by great personal beauty. Having thus referred our readers to the works of Evelyn, as the best channel for information in connection with the condition of British art at the period now under consideration, we will request attention to the accompanying copy of one of Salvator Rosa's most beautiful etchings; we are sure that our readers will not fail to admire the simplicity of the design, the freedom of the handling, and the wild poetry of its conception. The early life and struggles of Salvator Rosa are well worthy of the consideration of young artists, and show the beneficial results which, in the study of art, must arise from great industry and a careful knowledge of nature. Salvator Rosa was the son of a land-surveyor, and was born at Naples, 1615; in his early life he studied music. His sister married Francisco Francanzani, a distinguished pupil of the Spagnioletto school. After this event, no doubt attracted by a kindred feeling, the young Salvator frequently visited the studio of Francisco, and there, for amusement, copied such portions of his pictures as he admired. "He soon" (says Lady Morgan in her "Life and Times of Salvator Rosa") "grew impatient of repeating another's conceptions, and of following in an art in which he already perhaps felt with prophetic throes that he was born to lead. His visits to the workshop of Francanzani grew less frequent; his days were given to the scenes of his infant wanderings; he departed with the dawn, laden with his portfolio filled with primed paper, and a palette covered with oil-colours; and it is said that he not only sketched but coloured from nature. It is undoubted, owing to this early study of nature, that the great originality of Salvator's style is to be attributed." Lady Morgan continues:—"Francanzani was wont, on the arrival of his brother-in-law, to rifle the contents of his portfolio, and he frequently found the compositions hastily thrown together, but selected, drawn, and coloured with a boldness and a breadth which indicated the confidence of a genius sure of itself. The first accents of the thrilling melody of sweet renown which ever vibrated in the heart of Salvator came to his ear on those occasions in the Neapolitan *patois* of his relation, who, in glancing at lamp-light over his labours, would pat him smilingly on the head and exclaim, 'Fruscia, fruscia, Salvatoriello, che va buono'—(Go on, go on (or, literally, rub on), this is good). Simple plaudits! but frequently remembered in after times (when the dome of the Pantheon had already rung with the admiration extorted by his Regulus) as the first that cheered him in his arduous progress. At the age of eighteen the unsettled state of Salvator's prospects caused him to wander among the wild scenes and bandit inhabitants of the Abruzzi. The exact period of his stay among those romantic places is not known; but, on his return to his native place, Salvator found his works so little appreciated that, after an active struggle with poverty, he determined to travel to Rome, but performed most of the journey on foot. On arriving at Rome, so poor were his circumstances that he was obliged to paint on primed paper, not being able to obtain enough money to purchase canvas. About the same time that the young and poor painter reached Rome, a great man of our own country was there received under different circumstances. Milton was received by the learned and noble with the greatest humility; sonnets and distiches in his honour poured forth from the Roman muse, and Cardinal Baberim came forward to the door of his apartment to receive him as princes only are received. It was, however, the fate of Salvator's genius to remain but a short time longer unnoticed; for



FROM AN ORIGINAL ETCHING BY CUYP.

after selling, with much bargaining and for small money, several of his pictures to a dealer, who placed them for sale in his shop, they were so fortunate as to attract the notice of one of the most famous connoisseurs in Rome. Salvator, after this event, rapidly grew in reputation as an artist, and was also admired for other great natural gifts, particularly his skill in music, and amazing faculty at improvising and in writing satires, &c. The remainder of the career of Salvator Rosa was that of profitable and honourable distinction, and his death was attended with all the splendid ceremonials of the Romish Church. The etchings by this artist are very numerous, and are remarkable for simplicity and freedom of execution. The adjoining etchings, by Cuyp, are remarkable for being two of six executed by that painter.

SILK AND THE SILKWORM.

At the Surrey South-Western Horticultural Show, held September 5, 1849, we were gratified to notice a most beautiful sample of silk, cultivated in Godalming, for which an extra prize was awarded, and considered by competent judges equal to any foreign raw silk imported. A few days later we were present at the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Birmingham, and were much

FROM AN ORIGINAL ETCHING BY SALVATOR ROSA.

interested in a letter which was read from Mrs. Whitby (Newlands, near Lymington, Hants), a lady who has for years bestowed considerable labour to introduce silk cultivation in England. Speaking of the white mulberry, this lady observes:—

"I said in my letter to the Royal Agricultural Society, in 1844, that the white mulberry was as easy to propagate as the willow. I now say it is much easier, and the produce is more abundant. The produce of leaves this year has been immense, and even now, after having plucked them closely to feed my silkworms, they are strong, vigorous, and present a luxuriance of growth scarcely to be credited—unseen.

"If gentlemen in England and Ireland, who have a few acres or roods of ground to spare, would plant mulberries for posterity, as they do their oaks, we should in a few years be independent of other countries for our supply of raw silk. With regard to the rearing of the silkworm—as their habits become more particularly known to me, I find less and less difficulty in bringing them to perfection; and am confident in my belief, that, with due attention to their peculiarities, they may be reared in England as easily as in any other country, and with as little loss by death. Equable warmth throughout the period of their existence (which may be shortened or prolonged at pleasure), cleanliness, classification, and ventilation, with the adaptation of the food (as to its maturity) to the different ages of the insect, will ensure success. I have this season been very successful in rearing the worm; they had no disease of any kind—they made their cocoons in thirty days, and the silk I have wound off is as strong, and bright, and beautiful, as that which in 1844 and 1845 was pronounced superior to the best Italian raw silk. There are many persons in England, and a few in Ireland, who have begun the experiment on a small scale; it requires time to mature and perfect any undertaking, but, if I live long enough to see the growth of the mulberry generally encouraged, I have no doubt my ardent wish to see the cultivation of silk established in England will be realized."

The difficulty of producing silk in England has hitherto arisen from the fact, that the insect made its appearance at an earlier period than the leaf of the black mulberry-tree. This difficulty is now obviated. The white mulberry coming in leaf much earlier, and having a quicker growth, is therefore more suitable to the insect. The white species is that which is used in the countries where silk is produced in the greatest abundance.

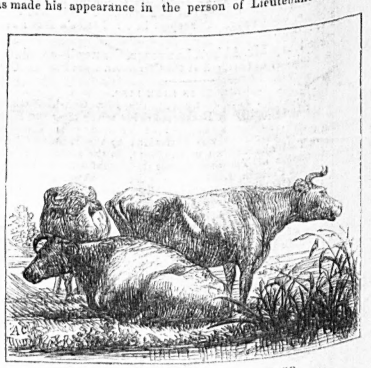
FLOGGING FEMALES IN AN EMIGRANT SHIP.

A most serious accusation against the surgeon of the Ramilies, Government emigrant-ship, has been laid before the Board of Emigration Commissioners, for flogging several female emigrants on their outward passage in that ship to Port Phillip and Melbourne. The exact particulars we have failed in obtaining; the *South Australian* of the 27th of April, however, thus comments on the outrage:—"We have seen and heard complaints of the treatment of the sailors and passengers on board the chartered emigrant-ship Ramilies, recently arrived at Melbourne with emigrants, which, however, we did not notice, as it was understood steps were to be taken by the parties themselves. Disagreements so frequently arise on a voyage that they attract little attention until legal redress is sought. But the present case assuming a very important character, and no charge having been as yet preferred, we have felt it our duty to make close inquiries; as to the general treatment of the passengers, we receive various accounts, but this is not the object of our present notice. All are agreed in the fact that four female emigrants were flogged during the voyage. Their names are Catherine Morgan, Phœbe Spooner, Jane Downdy, and Margaret Mack; of their conduct we have conflicting accounts, but this is of no material consequence. The fact is certain, that full-grown girls, seventeen or eighteen years old, were flogged by the surgeon, with his own hand, a rope's-end being the instrument of torture used. Besides the surgeon and the captain, we cannot learn that any persons were present but two men, who acted as constables, or surgeon's assistants. The particulars of what passed in the 'chamber of the question,' we cannot give, but we have spoke with several, both male and female—one a married and respectable woman, who examined the girls' backs, and found them scored with wales of red and blue, as large as the finger, and one was bleeding. The mind can hardly dwell on the revolting idea of men holding a half-naked girl, and flogging her till the blood starts from her skin. We read of such horrors in Russian dungeons, but scarcely give them credit. Of all the charges made against the slave system, the flogging of women was perhaps the most popular. Exertions are yearly making in Parliament, and are seconded by almost every paper, to abolish flogging in the army and navy; yet, in 1849, in a ship sailing under Government guarantee, is the system in its very worst form. The Ramilies has since arrived in England."

DR. CLARKE'S OPINION OF FEMALE SERVANTS.—Few men enjoyed more domestic comfort than Dr. Clarke; and, owing to the art of managing them, he was generally well served by his servants. He would say, "It is so extremely difficult to get good servants, that we should not lightly give them up when even tolerable. My advice is, bear a little with them, and do not be too sharp; pass by little things with gentle reprehension: now and then a little serious advice does far more good than sudden fault-finding when the offence just occurs. If my Mary had not acted in this way, we must have been continually changing, and nothing can be more disagreeable in a family, and indeed it is generally disgraceful. 'She is continually changing her servants,' is the phrase by which ill-tempered and unreasonable mistresses are generally characterized by their neighbours and those who know them, and this will equally apply to masters." His opinion of the metropolitan servants was very low. "London," said he, "speedily ruins the best of servants; one London girl will spoil a regiment of those who come from the country; they make it their business to corrupt them—to render them disaffected with their masters and mistresses, and to be discontented with their wages. These are among their first endeavours."

We learn from an article in the *Journal des Débats* that an important discovery, which is likely to be of great service to humanity, occupies at this moment the attention of the French scientific world. It is a *mechanical leech*, which M. Alexander, civil engineer, already celebrated for his useful discoveries, has submitted to all the scientific bodies, which, after satisfactory trials, have caused this leech to be adopted in all the hospitals, after having proved not only the immense economy of its use, but, what is better, the decided advantage which it has over the natural leech—often so rare, always repugnant to the patient, and sometimes dangerous. The President of the French Republic has given orders for the supply of the apparatus in every commune where it may be found serviceable to indigent patients.

THE TRACY PEERAGE.—A new candidate for this peerage has made his appearance in the person of Lieutenant Benjamin



FROM AN ORIGINAL ETCHING BY CUYP.

Wheatley Tracy, R.N., whose professional rank is dated 1829. It appears that the life of the defeated claimant, who lately died, was insured for upwards of £14,000, which sum has gone towards the liquidation of the costs incurred in prosecuting his suit. The estates attached to the ancient Irish peerage of Tracy are worth upwards of £40,000 per annum. The property is principally situate in Gloucestershire.

DISCIPLES OF FATHER MATHEW.—In many country towns, on market days (says the *Newcastle Journal*), the chemists prepare a large pitcher of laudanum and water, which they dole out in pennyworths or more, and which is swallowed by their customers with the same gusto as in former days, when they were under no temperance pledge, they would have drunk off a dram.

MEDICINAL PLANTS.*

"He causeth the grass to grow for the cattle, and herb for the service of man."

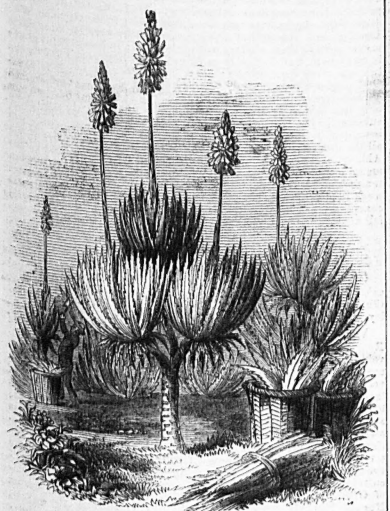
I.

Having given, in a previous number, an engraving and full description of the Botanic Garden, Chelsea, we now proceed to fulfil our promise, in introducing to the more intimate acquaintance of our readers those invaluable plants which everywhere spring spontaneously from the earth to alleviate the sorrows incident to man's fallen estate.

It will be in the recollection of our readers that, on a former occasion, when illustrating the improvements in the beautiful gardens where

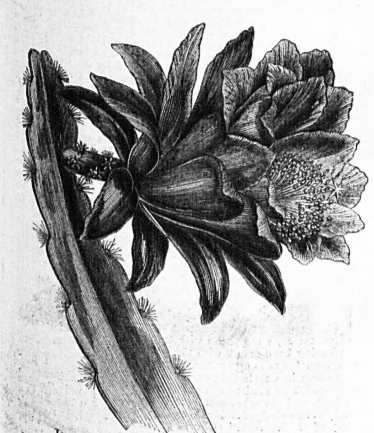
"sits, enthroned in vegetable pride,
Imperial Kew, by Thames's glittering side,

we gave a view of the Kew Museum, which, as we then stated,



ALOES. (*Aloe soccotrina.*)

and as many of our readers, no doubt, have had pleasant opportunities of proving by a visit to the Museum, is designed for the exhibition of specimens of *fruits*, and *seeds*, *gums*, *resins*, *drugs*, *dye-stuffs*, *sections of woods*, and all curious and vegetable products, especially what are useful in the arts, in medicine, or in domestic economy. The greatly-improved garden at Chelsea, and the new museum in Kew Garden, will be found to throw much light upon this interesting subject. Poets have from time immemorial celebrated the beauties of the floral creation, but their hidden virtues have been too frequently passed over unregarded, and the excess of pleasure derivable from the twofold view of the subject has not been enjoyed. As an illustration of our meaning, how delightful it is when we find in the gentler sex external beauty and inward grace combined! Then is realized what is very pleasantly expressed by Cowley, in reference to Evelyn's wife, who was a superior woman:—



INDIAN FIG OR CACTUS. (*Cereus speciossimus.*)

"The fairest garden in her looks,
And in her mind the wisest books."

We conceive that, notwithstanding the great advance which has been made of late years in the study of the vegetable kingdom, we are but upon the threshold of the subject, for, wherever the eye is directed, it encounters an infinite multitude of the most dissimilar forms of vegetation. Some are cast ashore by the ocean, in the form of leathery straps or thongs, or are collected into pelagic meadows of vast extent; others crawl over mines, and illuminate them with phosphorescent gleams. The bark of ancient trees is carpeted with velvet, their branches are hung with a grey-beard tapestry, and microscopical scales overspread their leaves; the face of rocks is stained with ancient colours, coeval with their own exposure to air; and those, too, are citizens of the great world of plants. Heaths and mosses wave with a tough and wiry herbage; meadows are clothed with an emerald mantle, amidst which spring flowers of all hues and forms; bushes throw abroad their many-fashioned foliage; twiners scramble over and choke them; above all wave the arms of the ancient forest: and these, too, acknowledge the sovereignty of Flora. Their individual forms, too, change at every step. With every altered condition and circumstance new plants start up. The mountain-side has its own races of vegetable inhabitants, and the valleys have theirs; the tribes of the sand, the granite, and the limestone are all different; and the sun does not shine upon two degrees on the surface of this globe the vegetation of which is identical; for every latitude has a Flora of its own. In short, the forms of seas, lakes, and rivers, islands and peninsulas, hills, valleys, plains, and mountains, are not so infinitely diversified as that of the vegetation which adorns them.

ALOES.—The aloe is a genus of succulent plants, the greater part of which are mere objects of curiosity; but among them are species of much value, on account of their yielding the resinous substance from which the well-known medicinal drug called aloes is prepared.

That which has the reputation of producing the best aloes is *A. Soccotrina*, of which our engraving will convey an excellent idea. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope and the island of Soccotora, but it is now commonly cultivated in the West Indies. The processes of preparing the drug are various: sometimes the leaves are cut off at their base, and placed in iron vessels to drain, until they have discharged all their juice, which is then inspissated; in other places the leaves are cut into slices and boiled for ten minutes, after which the water in which they have been boiled is evaporated; occasionally pressure is resorted to for the purpose of procuring the greatest quantity of juice.

Soccotrine aloes seems to be the purest kind, obtained by draining only; hepatic or Barbadoes aloes are less pure, and may be obtained by boiling or slight pressure; while horse-aloes are undoubtedly a coarse preparation of the dregs of the last-mentioned. As purgatives the aloes are in most extensive use, and are to be regarded as among the most useful drugs.

WOOD-SORREL—(*Oxalis acetosella*). This delicate little native of England bears a white or flesh-coloured flower, elegantly streaked with red veins; it blooms in April and May, and may be found in woods, or in shaded situations. It is totally inodorous, but has a grateful acid taste, which is more agreeable than the common sorrel, and approaches nearly to that of the juice of lemons or the acid of tartar, with which it corresponds in a great measure in its medical effects, being regarded as a refrigerant, antiscorbutic, &c. &c. It is recommended in inflammatory, bilious, and putrid fevers. The principal use, however, of the wood-sorrel is to allay inordinate heat, and to quench thirst; for this purpose a pleasant whey may be formed by boiling the plant in milk, which under certain circumstances may be preferable to the conserve directed by the London College, though an extremely grateful and useful medicine. An essential salt is prepared from this plant, known by the name of "essential salt of lemons," and commonly used for taking ink-stains out of linen.

SWEET VIOLET.—(*Viola odorata*). We are sure that our fair readers will share in the pleasure with which we contemplate the fact that the sweet-violet possesses, in addition to its beauty and fragrance, which renders it so great a favourite, useful medicinal properties. The flowers, so deservedly esteemed for their perfume, have a bitterish taste; to water they readily give out both their virtue and their fine flavour, but scarcely impart any tincture to rectified spirit, though they impregnate the spirit with their flavour. The flowers, taken in the quantity of a dram or two, are said to be gently purgative or laxative, and to possess an anodyne and pectoral quality. The officinal preparation of these flowers is a syrup which, to young children, answers the purpose of a purgative. This syrup is also found useful in many chemical inquiries to detect an acid or an alkali: the former changing the blue colour to a red, the latter to a green. The seeds of violets are reported to be strongly active, and useful in many complaints. The root powdered, in the dose of a dram, proves both emetic and cathartic.

PERUVIAN BARK TREE—(*Cinchona officinalis*). Peruvian bark is obtained from a lofty tree, a native of Peru. The medicinal properties of the bark were very little known till about the year 1638, when a signal cure having been performed by it on the Spanish Viceroy's lady, the Countess del Cinchon, at Lima, it came into general use, and was designated the "countess's powder." On the recovery of the countess, she distributed a large quantity of the bark to the Jesuits, in whose hands it acquired still greater reputation, and by them it was first introduced into Europe. Louis XIV., when Dauphin, was said to be one of the first in Europe who experienced its efficacy.

The bark first acquired its reputation for the cure of intermittent fevers, and in these, when properly exhibited, it rarely fails of success. For this purpose, some practitioners prefer giving it just before the fit, some during the fit, and others immediately after. Some, again, order it in the quantity of an ounce between the fits; the dose being more frequent and larger, according to the frequency of the fits. When the bark disturbs or oppresses the stomach, it is to be counteracted by remedies particularly appropriated to them. Thus vomiting is often restrained by exhibiting it in wine; looseness, by combining it with opium; and oppression at the stomach, by the addition of an aromatic. But, unless for obviating particular occurrences, it is more successful when exhibited in its simple state than with any addition.

In remittent fevers the bark may be employed with great success. In continued fevers, or typhus of the nervous and putrid kind, it is very generally used. Of late it has been much employed in acute rheumatism. In the confluent small-pox it has been much recommended, to promote the rising of the pustules.

The officinal preparations of the bark are the powder, the extract, the tincture, and the decoction.

PEPPER-MINT—(*Mentha piperita*). The pepper-mint is a native of England, affecting watery situations and banks of rivers; and flowers in August. This species has a more penetrating smell than any of the other mints, and a much stronger and warmer taste—pungent and glowing, like pepper; sinking, as it were, into the tongue, and followed by a sensation of coldness.

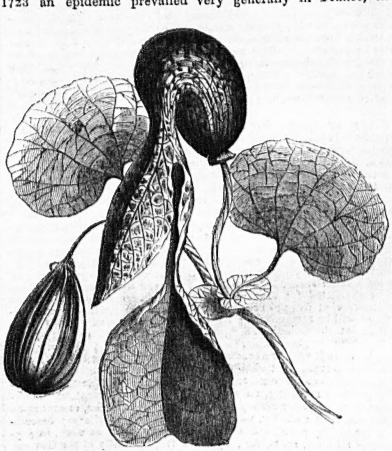
By maceration, or infusion, it readily and strongly impregnates both water and spirit with its virtue. In distillation with water it yields a considerable quantity of essential oil of a pale greenish-yellow colour, growing darker-coloured by age, very light, subtile, possessing in a high degree the specific smell and penetrating pungency of pepper-mint.

Its stomachic, antispasmodic, and carminative qualities render it useful in flatulent and hysterical affections, and in many other dyspeptic symptoms, acting as a cordial, and often producing immediate relief. Its officinal preparations are an essential oil, a simple water, and a spirit.

PEPPERWORT. (*Arlantha elongata.*)

SIMAMBA QUASSIA—(*Quassia Simamba*). The roots of this tree furnish the medicinal bark: it is a native of South America and the West Indies, where it grows to a considerable height and thickness. It is known in Jamaica by the name of mountain damson, bitter damson, and stave-wood.

The bark was first sent from Guiana to France in 1713, to the Count de Porchartrain, then Secretary of State, as a remedy of great efficacy in dysentery. In the years 1718 and 1723 an epidemic prevailed very generally in France, in



BIRTHWORT. (*Aristolochia galeata*)

the cure of which bark proved remarkably successful, and its medical character then became established.

Dr. Wright recommends two drachms of the bark to be boiled in twenty-four ounces of water to twelve; the decoction is then to be strained, and divided into three equal parts, the whole of which is to be taken in twenty-four hours; and, when then the stomach is reconciled to this medicine, the quantity of the bark may be increased to three drachms. To this decoction some join aromatics, others a few drops of laudanum, to each dose.

CLOVE PINK—(*Dianthus caryophyllus*). This fragrant plant is known to grow wild in several parts of England, on old

* The descriptions of the various ENGRAVINGS are given throughout the entire series of these articles.

walls and in the crevices of rocks; and at Rochester, Deal, Sandown, and other castles, plentifully; but the flowers which are pharmaceutically employed are usually produced in gardens, where they become extremely luxuriant, and by the arts of culture those beautiful varieties raised which are so highly esteemed under the name of carnations. The flowers of the clove-pink, or, as it is more commonly called, clove July-flower, have a pleasant aromatic smell, somewhat allied to that of clove spice; their taste is bitterish and subastringent. "Rectified spirit," says Lewis, in his "Mat. Med." "digested on the flowers, receives a much paler tincture than watery liquors, but extracts the whole of their active matter. In distillation or evaporation, spirit elevates much less than water, the spirituous extract retaining a considerable share of the fine smell of the flowers as well as their taste; its colour is purplish, like that of the watery extract.

Formerly these flowers were supposed to have considerable effect upon the nervous system, in the cure of headaches, &c. At present, however, they are valued only for the officinal preparation, used as a vehicle for other medicines.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

AUSTRIA.—The Imperialists had entered the fortress of Comorn on the 2nd inst. The terms (if the Austrians honourably adhere to them) are sufficiently liberal of their kind.

PRUSSIA.—A letter from Berlin, addressed to the *Indépendance* of Brussels, says:—"It is believed that the Prussian Ministry will present a bill for convoking the electors for the nomination of the German Diet, and, it is said, that this will take place without the intervention of Hanover and Saxony, who appear resolved to retire from the Federal State." The same letter states that Russia had presented a note to Prussia, strongly recommending her to establish an *entente cordiale* with Austria.

BRUNSWICK.—The cholera has broken out in a part of the country where it was least expected, namely, at Hüttenrode, a village not very far from Blankenburg, but at a height nearly equal to that of the Brocken. The sanitary authorities have sent a medical commission to the spot.

TURKEY.—WIDDIN.—The *Journal de Constantinople* has the following on the subject of the Hungarian refugees:—"Nothing new has taken place relative to the question of the extradition of the political refugees who are at Widdin. Things remain *in statu quo* until the return of Fuad Effendi, who has proceeded to St. Petersburg with the reply of the Porte. It is hoped that the wisdom of the Governments interested in the question will succeed in settling it without injury to the rights or dignity of either of them." Count Casimir Batthyany and his wife are among the fugitives now at Widdin, and are said to be in high favour with the Pasha, who daily rides out with them.

SMYRNA.—There have been great disturbances in this city; but they have been subsequently repressed.

UNITED STATES.—CANADA.—ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA AND THE WASHINGTON.—The British and North American steam ship Europa arrived at Liverpool on Sunday afternoon, after a passage of about eleven days. Her dates are—Boston 26th, and Halifax 29th ultimo. She brings advices one week later than those received by the steam-ship Niagara. The news brought by the Europa is not of a very important nature. Some misunderstanding was reported to have arisen between the English and American Governments, and, in consequence, a rather severe correspondence had taken place between the Cabinet at Washington and the British ambassador. The subject, it is believed, was the same upon which a contest was apprehended some time ago—the claims on the Mosquito territory.—The principal feature of the intelligence from Canada is a great conflagration at Quebec, which involved the destruction of twenty-five houses, and above £20,000 worth of property.—The Kingston agricultural exhibition had passed off most satisfactorily. It was well attended, and the show of implements and cattle was very creditable. Several other shows of a local nature are called for October.—No further riots have taken place since those at Bytown. It is estimated that the property burned and destroyed in Toronto and Montreal since the riots, in March last, exceeds 650,000 dollars; and the loss in trade, emigration of settlers, &c., little short of another million.—The Toronto races drew large assemblages during the 18th and 19th ultimo.—The produce of the provinces during the past year has shown a considerable increase on that of former years, and the crops are favourably reported of.—The news by the Washington, which vessel arrived at Southampton on Saturday morning last, having left New York on the 20th ultimo, is not of any particular interest, except only the skirmish above alluded to between a party of Tories and Radicals at Bytown, Canada.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—GOVERNMENT NOTICE.—COLONIAL-OFFICE.—It having come to the knowledge of the governor that a combination has been formed among certain persons residing in Capetown, for the purpose of preventing contractors supplying the Government with food and other necessaries for the convicts who are shortly expected to arrive in the colony, and that the same combination has been employed to prevent gentlemen from accepting the vacant seats in the Legislative Council, whereby the necessary business and legislation of the colony will be seriously impeded, the action of the Colonial Government obstructed, and many private persons injured in their lawful trades and occupations, his excellency desires it to be notified that persons so circumstanced will receive pecuniary advances from the colonial treasury, upon real or such other securities as may be approved by a board of officers to be appointed for that purpose: these advances to bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Applications for such advances will be received from ten to twelve o'clock daily until further notice, at the Colonial-office, on and after the 10th instant; and will, whenever practicable, be disposed of on the same day. And inasmuch as it will be necessary, in order to carry out this measure, that the Government should issue promissory notes payable on demand, and as Government collectors and accountants are prohibited from receiving, on account of the Government, any bank-notes or other paper money issued by the local banks, except upon their own responsibility, now Government officers of every description are hereby permitted and required to receive as cash, in payment of all dues, rents, &c., upon the responsibility of the Government, such Government promissory notes as may be issued on this occasion. By command of his Excellency the Governor. (Signed) JOHN MONTAGU, Secretary to Government.

Sir Harry Smith's PROCLAMATION runs thus:—"1st. It is my intention, for reasons already stated, to withhold tickets-of-leave from the convicts expected by the Neptune. 2nd. Unless I should by the Neptune or otherwise receive instructions or authority from the Secretary of State, to despatch the convicts in question to some other settlement. I shall cause arrangements to be made for keeping them on board some ship or ships in Simon's Bay, until I shall have learned her Majesty's gracious pleasure relative to their ultimate destination. 3rd. That, pending the announcement of her Majesty's pleasure, no communication between the convicts and the land will be allowed, save for the purpose of supplying food and religious and moral teaching, except in case of sickness, when it may be necessary to remove the sufferer to hospital on shore. 4th. This detention which, however distressing to the convicts, is absolutely indispensable to personal safety, will, as much as possible, be alleviated, and be arranged so as to preserve or promote habits of industry and order, and disappoint as little as circumstances will permit, the favourable intentions of her Majesty in their behalf. 5th. Whilst I am thus prepared to exert to the utmost every power belonging to my office for the purpose of allaying the alarm and distress which the idea of landing the convicts in question has so powerfully excited, it is, at the same time, to be clearly understood that all my powers in reference to these men are bounded by the limits of the colony—that I have no right or pretence of right to send them to England or any other place; that to take such a course would render the confinement of the convicts on the high seas wholly wrongful and illegal, and would, in law, justify them to take life in the assertion of their liberty. 6th. I am the more withheld from the act of unlawful force which I have been called upon to do, because I am convinced that the revocation of the late orders in Council, making this colony a penal settlement—an object to which the hearts and hopes of all her Majesty's subjects in this colony (and of no one more than myself) are now directed—might be retarded rather than promoted, by a proceeding contrary to law, and not needed in order to keep the convicts from landing pending her Majesty's gracious pleasure; and a proceeding, moreover, which, though recommended for my adoption in a legal and obedient spirit, might appear to be wanting in reverence for the authority for the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain.—God save the Queen!—Given under the public seal of the settlement at the Cape of Good Hope, at Cape-town, this 17th day of July, 1849. By his excellency's command."

METROPOLITAN.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—(From the Supplement to the *London Gazette* of the 5th of October).—At the Court at Osborne-house, Isle of Wight, the 6th of October, 1849—Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. It is this day ordered by her Majesty in Council that the Parliament, which stands prorogued to Tuesday, the 9th day of October instant, be further prorogued to Tuesday, the 20th day of November next.

THE REVENUE.—The official return of the revenue for the quarter that terminated on Wednesday shows the general result to be an increase of £281,384 on the quarter as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, and the details will be found in the following summary:—

	Increase.	
Excise		£185,003
Stamps		224,805
Property Tax		21,116
Post-Office		3,000
Miscellaneous		7,979
Increase on ordinary revenue		£441,903
Repayments of Advances		53,594
Total increase		£495,497
	Decrease.	
Customs	£153,211	
Taxes	12,599	
Decrease on ordinary revenue	165,810	
Imprest and other moneys	48,303	
		214,113
Net increase on the quarter		£281,384

There is also an increase on the year up to Wednesday, compared with that which ended on the 10th of October, 1848, but it is not equal in amount to the increase on the quarter. On the year the increase is only £235,671; on the quarter, as we have already shown, it is £281,384.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE METROPOLITAN SEWERS COMMISSION.—On Tuesday notice was given to the late Commissioners of Sewers for the Metropolitan Districts, that the *supersedeas* had reached the Secretary, from the Lord Chancellor, declaring the commission to be dissolved. A new commission has been directed to the following persons:—Viscount Ebrington; Major-General Sir John Burgoyne, K.C.B.; Sir Henry De la Beche, F.R.S.; Robert Stevenson, Esq., M.P.; Samuel Morton Peto, Esq., M.P.; Lieut.-Colonel Alderson, Royal Engineers; Philip Hardwick, Esq.; Capt. Vetch, Royal Engineers; J. M. Rendell, Esq.; Capt. Harness, Royal Engineers; Thomas Hawes, Esq.; Capt. R. R. Dawson, and Edward Lawes, Esq., barrister-at-law.

PROPOSED RESCUE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—A copy of the following letter has been addressed to the First Lord of the Admiralty:—"The Right Hon. Sir F. Baring, Bart., First Lord of the Admiralty.—Sir,—I trust your lordship will excuse the liberty I have taken in addressing you, but in the year 1844 I witnessed an experiment on the Danube river. A mere shell was exploded under the ice, which was nearly four feet in thickness. The effect it produced was terrific; large masses of ice were forced in all directions, or, in other words, crushed the space where the explosion had taken place completely navigable. My object for informing your lordship of this circumstance is for the rescue of Sir John Franklin and his companions by the same means. I beg to suggest that two or more ships should be sent out, with suitable cases or charges of gunpowder or gun-cotton, varying in power to suit the various thicknesses of the ice; holes could be bored through the ice, the charges inserted, and fired by means of safety fusees. It was obvious that, from the incompressible state of the water, and the brittle nature of the ice, that the above means might be employed in making a road, infinitely better than ice-sawing, for the gallant adventurers to return to their friends. I beg to tender my services to your lordship, should the above means be deemed advisable, to join any expedition for the above purpose. Judging from the above experiment, I have no hesitation in saying that from ten to fifteen miles per day could be effected, and this with trifling amount of labour.—I have the honour to be, sir, your lordship's most obedient servant, G. SHEPHERD, C.E.—26, Fleet-street, October 6."

ANTI-AUSTRIAN LOAN "DEMONSTRATION."—A meeting intended to serve as a demonstration on the part of the city of London, against the morality and propriety of subscribing to the loan of £7,000,000., advertised for by Austria, has been held, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—A meeting of the committee of this charity was held in the board-room on Friday, and, after the passing of some routine business, it was stated that since the commencement of the terrible pestilence which had recently presented itself, the utmost energies of the directors of the hospital had been called into requisition, and, as far as the accommodation of the building would allow, patients were at all times admitted without any letters of recommendation. It was further mentioned that this sudden, though not wholly unexpected, pressure upon the funds of the hospital had rendered every exertion necessary, and it was to be hoped that the good services of the institution in a time of most afflicting emergency would not long want the co-operation of the affluent and humane.

PREVENTION OF CRIME BY POISON.—IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—On Wednesday evening an important meeting of the members of the medical profession, convened by the Pharmaceutical Society, was held at their rooms, in Bloomsbury-square, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present system of selling poisons, with the crime and loss of life resulting from it, and also to take into consideration the measures for remedying the evil. The meeting was very fully attended.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The number of deaths from all causes registered in the week ending last Saturday is 1290, and again exhibits an important decrease on the previous week. Since the first week of September, when the total deaths were 3183, the mortality has steadily declined, and is now, happily, not much in excess of the rate that usually prevails in the last quarter of the year. Cholera has fallen more rapidly than it increased, for during last week the deaths registered were 288, a number in the fourth week of its decline, which differs not much from the number returned about eight weeks before it attained its greatest fatality. Diarrhœa and dysentery also decrease, but more slowly. It will be observed, however, that the deaths from these two forms of disease last week, namely, 146, are hardly less numerous than those of part of the years 1846 and 1847, when the periodical increase was unusually great. In St. Giles's, only one death from cholera was registered last week; in East London, West London, and the city of London, the deaths were 12, those in the previous week from cholera having been 26; in Lambeth the deaths in two weeks have fallen from 50 to 24. It lingers in Fulham, and in some other districts the recent improvement is not remarkable. Other epidemics, with the exception of typhus, are near the average. With reference to smallpox, Mr. Hall states that he has registered only two deaths in the hospital for this disease (in Camden-town sub-district) in three months. Within this period the house has been nearly empty, at one time there was but a single patient, and all the cases were of a mild form. A man of sixty-two years died in Aldgate of "destitution" (according to the coroner's verdict). The mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.374; the mean temperature was 51 deg. 2 min. less than the average of the same week in seven years by about two degrees. The temperature was considerably lower than in previous weeks; and on some days rain fell heavily.

PROVINCIAL.

CONWAY AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—The annual exhibition and dinner of this association took place at Conway at the close of last week, under the presidency of Sir Richard Bulkeley, Bart., M.P.

WALTHAM AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Duke of Rutland, the president of the society, whose princely castle at Belvoir forms the centre of the district to which the operations of the society extend, has for many successive years presided at this anniversary, but at the meeting at the close of last week, the weight of increasing years induced him to devolve the duty upon his not less beloved son, who, to his noble father's many virtues, adds the fire and energy of youth. The show-yard was indifferent. This was owing partly to the general depression under which the agriculturists are labouring, and partly to the dread of a prevailing disease, which prevented some farmers from competing. In the evening a large party sat down to an excellent dinner in the Agricultural-hall. Amongst the gentlemen present were the Marquis of Granby, in the chair; the Hon. H. W. Wilson, W. F. Norton, Esq., G. Norman, Esq., the Rev. F. Norman, the Rev. E. B. Farnham, Pitcock, the Rev. J. Healey, R. Milward, Esq., Newbott, Clarke, Esq., M.P., E. Hartopp, Esq.; Messrs. Beasley, Newbott, Clarke, Carter, Rippin, Alsop, Vincent, Hand, Sills, Lynn, G. Sims, &c. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, several excellent speeches were made.

DINNER AT HEDINGHAM CASTLE, IN ESSEX.—MR. DISRAELI.—The sixteenth annual festival of the Hinckford Agricultural and Conservative Club took place, at the close of last week, at Castle Hedingham. In consequence of Mr. Disraeli, who for some time past has been on a visit to Sir John Tyrrell, one of the members for the northern division of Essex, having accepted an invitation to the dinner, the demand for tickets of admission to the dinner became so great that the Agricultural Club were obliged to forego their intention of dining at the Bell Inn, in the village, and seek more enlarged accommodations in the ancient hall of Hedingham Cossle,—a magnificent ruin in the Norman style of architecture, and situated on an eminence on the east side of the Colne, at the point where the road branches off to Sudbury. The castle, though very ancient, is still in an excellent state of preservation; and, though not inhabited, it might easily be rendered habitable. It was formerly one of the chief strongholds of the illustrious house of the De Veres, Earls of Oxford and Dukes of Dublin. In 1216 Isabella, queen of King Stephen, is said to have died there. In 1351, the castle was taken by King John, when held for the barons, but was soon after recaptured by the Dauphin, Louis of France, from whom it was afterwards taken by the great Earl of Pembroke. Here John De Vere, Earl of Oxford, entertained Henry VII. with the greatest magnificence and hospitality known at that remote period: but the greedy monarch learning, from the earl's own acknowledgment, that he had given liveries to his retainers, fined him in the enormous sum of 10,000 marks. The De Veres alienated the castle in 1625, and it now belongs to Ashurst Magendie, Esq., who resides near the castle, in a mansion erected in the last century, and who presided at this annual festival of the club. The grand hall of this ancient edifice was tastefully decorated with evergreens and flags, and the galleries, which were appropriated to the fair sex, were filled with the beauty and fashion of the county. The committee, in their laudable desire to accommodate the greatest possible number of applicants for admission, inconveniently overcrowded the hall. Ashurst Magendie, the proprietor of the castle and president of the club, occupied the chair, and was supported on his right by Lord Headley and Sir John Tyrrell, Bart., and on the left by B. Disraeli, Esq., M.P., Major Beresford, and Sir J. Simpkinson, Bart. The chairman, in proposing "The Queen," expressed a hope that the old walls that surrounded them would, after the silence of centuries, again echo with the joyous shouts of loyalty. The toast having been drunk with the greatest enthusiasm, "God save the Queen" was sung by the whole company standing, Lord Headley leading in a style that would have done honour to a professional man. The chairman next gave "The Queen Dowager, Prince Albert, and the other members of the Royal Family," which was warmly acknowledged. Mr. Way then proposed "The Bishop and Clergy of the diocese." (Cheers.) The Rev. Mr. Barton, of Wickham St. Paul's, with whom about twenty clergymen stood up, responded to the toast. The chairman then proposed "The Army and Navy," and Colonel Baker returned thanks. The next toast, "The Hinckford Agricultural and Conservative Club," was then given, and drunk with great enthusiasm. The Rev. John Cox, rector of Fairstead, responded, in a speech remarkable for purity of diction, brilliancy of wit, and force of argumentation. The chairman then, amidst enthusiastic applause, proposed "The health of their distinguished visitor, Mr. Disraeli," who was recognised as the leader of the agricultural cause in the House of Commons. Mr. Disraeli was received with loud cheers, and spoke with great fervour in the interest of protection to agriculture, developing his plans for removing existing burdens—plans on which so much difference of opinion exists.

EILEAN AIGAS.—LIBERALITY OF SIR R. PEEL.—The right honourable baronet has forwarded a draught for £50 to Mr. Kennedy, Croyard (factor for Lord Lovat), for the benefit of the

poor. In transmitting this very liberal benefaction, Sir Robert requests that Mr. Kennedy will undertake, "in communication with the ministers of the several religious congregations, to apply it to the relief, during the approaching winter, of those of the poor living in the neighbourhood of Ellean Aigas and of Struy, who may be most in need of it." Sir Robert adds, "The trifle they will receive from me will, I trust, be in addition to the aid on which they would have a claim from any other source." This generosity on the part of the right honourable baronet must entitle him still more to the gratitude of the poor around Ellean Aigas, to whom he has already been a liberal benefactor. The charities of Lady Peel will also be long remembered; and it may be said, with all sincerity, that no family visiting the north ever secured a more affectionate interest in their welfare, or greater respect, than the family of Rir Robert Peel. The uniform courtesy, affability, and benevolence that have marked their intercourse with the people are truly above all praise.

THE EQUINOCTIAL GALES. — EASTERN COASTS. — MORE WRECKS.—These gales continue along the eastern and northern coasts with much severity. Near Coatham (Yorkshire), where the John Saltcoats was totally lost with all hands, another vessel met with a similar fate on Sunday morning; every soul perished with her. From the dimensions of the wreck, she is supposed to have been a collier, and to have had a crew of ten hands. At daybreak, on Saturday, a sloop was discovered by some of the Colne fishermen wrecked on the Gunfleet Sands, and it is to be feared that all hands and some passengers met with a watery grave. In the course of Sunday intelligence was communicated at Newcastle of the total loss of the Hero steamer, which left Shields in the early part of the week for Stettin. On the 27th ult., when off the coast of Norway, she was struck by a tremendous sea, which completely disabled her engines, as well as sweeping everything off her deck. Shortly afterwards she foundered. The crew were saved by the brig Symmetry.

ESCAPE FROM BRISTOL GAOL.—Last week a man made his escape from the gaol. He was put to sleep in a room with two other prisoners. During the night, no doubt with the assistance of his companions, he managed to make a hole in the ceiling of his room, which is of lath and plaster, and by that means got on the roof and clear off. This is the second or third escape within a very recent period. It is the more provoking, as Inspector Hill had used much labour, ingenuity, and exertion in capturing the fellow, and it was not till the last moment, as he was about leaving by the train, that he was apprehended for theft.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

ACCIDENT ON THE MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD, AND LINCOLNSHIRE RAILWAY.—On Monday morning the train for Grimsby, which leaves Sheffield at 6.25 a.m., had arrived about a mile and a half this side Retford, when an alarming accident took place on the line, by which two carriages were entirely smashed to pieces. It appears that, when about three miles from Retford, the tire of one of the wheels of a third-class carriage broke, and the carriage was thereby forced off the line. In this state it ran upwards of a mile, when the broken wheel came in contact with the switch of a point, and the carriage was upset with fearful violence, dragging with it one of the other carriages. The shock was so sudden that the passengers (a party consisting of the choristers of St. Philip's, Sheffield) were all precipitated, and for several seconds helpless. Wonderful to relate, however, notwithstanding the front part of the carriage was shivered to atoms, and most of the party were sitting at the front, not a bone was broken, nor did any of the party receive an injury worth mentioning. On emerging as well as they could from the sad wreck by which they were surrounded, a unanimous exclamation of thanks to God for their miraculous preservation burst from the lips and hearts of the young men, who, immediately on finding their own party safe, ran to the other carriage to render what assistance they could. This carriage was completely cut in half and overturned, yet, by another most extraordinary preservation, the passengers, five or six in number, escaped unhurt. It appeared that, when the carriage ran off the line, they felt the jerking, but were unable to communicate with either engine-driver or guard. The driver of the engine stated, however, that he had discovered something was amiss with one of the carriages, and on looking back found the carriage was missing. He directly reversed the engine, and almost immediately after the collision with the point took place. The engine and tender, with two other carriages, broke away from the wreck, and in these all the passengers were enabled to proceed to Retford station, where they received every attention from the superintendent, who also despatched a pilot-engine, which fortunately happened to be on the spot, to the scene of the disaster, with a numerous body of workmen to clear the line and warn approaching trains of the danger.

DARING ESCAPE OF HIGHWAYMEN.—On Saturday last information was received by the metropolitan police that as Mr. Gurrisky, head constable of Thorpe, was conveying two men to York Castle, committed to take their trials by the Howden bench of magistrates for highway robbery, when near Selby, the fellows, who were handcuffed together in a cart, fell upon him and overpowered him; they took from him the key of their handcuffs, released themselves, and then fettered him, leg and arm together; taking all his money, 19s., they made off and got clear away. The hours before he was released. place being a very retired spot, the constable remained for three

DARING BURGLARY.—About two o'clock in the morning of Sunday, some audacious thieves entered the shop of Mr. Alfred Wood, of Holmfirth, draper and grocer, by breaking a pane of glass in an unshuttered and, therefore, unprotected window connected with it, to which they ascended by means of a pump. The usual brass fastener having been shot back, and the sash lifted up, ingress was at once easily obtained. The most singular part of the affair, however, is, that three of Mr. Wood's assistants slept in the next story above, for protection, but were not disturbed from their slumbers by the entrance of the burglars. The precise amount of property stolen is not at present known.

ROBBERY AT WIGAN RECTORY.—Last week, during the night or very early in the morning, a daring robbery was committed at the rectory. An office, formerly occupied by Mr. Walker, agent to the Rev. H. J. Gunning, the rector, adjoining the coach-house, had been converted into a sleeping apartment for one of the rector's servants, and a kind of store-room. This they broke open also. In this room was a large quantity of bacon, kept in a chest, and the thieves managed to carry off six and a half large flitches.—*Wigan Herald.*

EXPLOSION OF A BOILER.—One of the boilers (says the *Newcastle Journal*) belonging to the steam-engine of Walker's Iron Works exploded recently with a loud noise. Fortunately none of the workmen were killed, though two or three were seriously injured.

INCENDIARY FIRE AT CHARLTON MARSHALL.—A few days ago the inhabitants of this village were aroused from their slumbers by the cry of fire, which had broken out on the premises in the occupation of Mr. T. Saunders. The premises, being close to the side of the river Stour, a copious supply of water was readily obtained; but the flames had gained so considerable an ascendancy that before they could be extinguished, two barns, containing a large quantity of unthrashed wheat, barley, and seed vetches, with other farm buildings, twenty pigs, poultry, &c., had fallen victims to the devouring element. The whole is insured. The premises are the property of T. H. Bastard, Esq. The amount of property consumed is estimated at nearly £800. From the investigation made as to the origin of the fire, it appears that there can be little doubt that it was the work of an incendiary.

TREMENDOUS FIRE IN THE CITY.—A fire broke out shortly after ten o'clock on Saturday night last in the premises of Messrs. Gooch and Cousens, merchants, in London-wall. The property destroyed by this most extensive and disastrous event, unless a great amount of salvage be collected, must reach, including the buildings, to nearly £100,000. Messrs. Gooch and Cousens were fully insured, and it is understood that nearly the whole of the persons who had wool deposited in their premises were protected from loss by what are technically termed floating policies. From a subsequent examination made by Mr. Hodsall, the assessor of losses, it is his opinion that the salvage in the ruins will amount, when collected together, to several thousand pounds.

SUICIDE IN KENSINGTON-GARDENS.—On Wednesday Mr. Bedford held an inquest at the Rose and Crown, Knightsbridge, on the body of Thomas Jones, aged sixty, who committed suicide by shooting himself in Kensington-gardens, on Saturday last, Charlotte Jones, Duke-street, St. James's, lodging-house keeper, said deceased was her brother, and lived with her. He was a journeyman silversmith, but his sight failing him he had latterly been very desponding, being afraid of coming to poverty. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

DETERMINED SUICIDE.—On Tuesday morning, at a quarter before eight o'clock, a most determined act of self-destruction was committed by Mr. Kaye, the extensive linendraper, of No. 55, Tottenham-court-road, who precipitated himself from the second-floor window into the street. The deceased, it appears, had lately become in embarrassed circumstances, and only a few days ago a distress-warrant was levied upon his premises. This circumstance so preyed upon his mind that it was considered necessary for his friends to keep a close watch upon his actions; and this morning, during the temporary absence of the party attending upon him, he availed himself of the opportunity afforded him of destroying himself; and so determined was he on self-destruction, that, without even waiting to raise the sash of the window, he jumped through the frame and fell into the street. The unfortunate man was instantly picked up by the bystanders, and immediately conveyed to Middlesex Hospital by policemen 123, 94, and 73; but so serious were the injuries he received that it was found upon his arrival that life was quite extinct; and the body lies there to await the coroner's inquest. The deceased was about fifty years of age, and has left a wife and nine children to deplore his untimely end.

SUICIDE OF MR. BAGSHAW, THE NEWS-AGENT.—On Tuesday evening Mr. Bedford held an inquest on the body of Mr. Richard Bagshaw, aged forty-three years, the well-known newsagent, of No. 31, Brydges-street, Covent-garden, who committed self-destruction by hanging himself.—Mr. Charles Snitch, surgeon, said, that for some time past the deceased had been suffering from an unfortunate disease in the nose, called "polypus," which had so affected the brain as to cause him to be decidedly insane. Witness had directed the family to watch him carefully, but unfortunately, on Sunday morning last, while his wife was gone to church, he locked himself up in his bedroom, and hung himself to the bedpost by means of the bell-rope. Witness broke open the door, and found the deceased quite dead.—Elizabeth Scott, servant to the deceased, said she had noticed a great alteration in her master during the last six months; and he had latterly laid under several delusions, one of which was that he was afraid he should be compelled to enter a workhouse. It was also stated that the deceased had sold his business, and was about to retire from public life. The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

THE ATTEMPTED PARRICIDE AT CHISWICK.—The attempt of a son upon the life of his father, last week, at Chiswick, by shooting at him, has caused the greatest excitement and, we may add, consternation in the vicinity. The result of careful inquiries made upon the spot proves, beyond doubt, that this melancholy affair has arisen from family differences of a very painful nature, which have long existed between Mr. Monkhouse, sen., and his sons by his first marriage, more especially the young man now in custody. It appears that the youth who fired at his father was apprenticed in 1838 to the naval service, and made his first voyage as a midshipman in the John Fleming, East Indiaman, under Captain Ross. He continued in the same ship two or three years, and served one voyage as second officer in another vessel. A few years ago, the ship in which he then sailed was wrecked, and he lost everything he possessed, saving his life with considerable difficulty. On arriving at Liverpool, he wrote to his father requesting to be supplied with another outfit. Mr. Monkhouse, sen., who is admitted on all hands to have behaved with great harshness to his children, refused to afford his son any assistance. This circumstance seems to have rankled in the mind of the young man; and although he has occasionally visited his family since, when returning home from sea, there has never been any degree of amity between his father and himself. The breach previously existing was widened about eighteen months since, by an unfortunate proceeding on the part of the young man, briefly alluded to in the *Morning Post* of Saturday last. The prisoner, in common with his two sisters and younger brother, is entitled, at his father's death, to a one-fourth share of £8722. 4s. 4d., in the Three per Cent. Consols; this being a provision made, under Mr. Monkhouse's marriage settlement, for his younger children. Last week Henry Monkhouse called upon a legal firm, carrying on business in the neighbourhood of Chancery-lane (who, having formerly acted as solicitor to his father, knew the circumstances of the family), and offered to sell his reversionary interest for a very small sum of ready money. The acting partner in the firm declined to have anything to do with the purchase, and advised him, if he had determined to sell it, to put it up by auction in the City, where he might rely on obtaining its fair value. Young Monkhouse made no reply to this suggestion, but, on being asked what he would do with the money produced by its sale, he said that he knew what he was about,—that he should invest the money in the part purchase of a schooner, and take a run to the coast of Africa. The pistol found upon the accused was a rifle barrel, and the bullet which passed through Mr. Monkhouse's neck bears all the marks corresponding with the barrel; so that of the identity of the instrument with which the ball was fired there cannot be the slightest doubt. On Sunday night Mr. Monkhouse was still alive, and no unfavourable change had taken place. A second pistol, which was missing on the night of the prisoner's apprehension, has been found. In the event of any unfavourable change taking place in the condition of Mr. Monkhouse, sen., Mr. Beadon, the magistrate for the district, has made arrangements to proceed immediately to his residence and take his deposition.—Wednesday having been the day appointed for the re-examination of Henry Bathurst Monkhouse, charged with attempting to murder his father, Mr. John Farmer Monkhouse, on the night of Thursday last, in Chiswick-mall, the accused was brought from the House of Detention to the Hammersmith Police Court, where he arrived at a few minutes before two o'clock. Mr. Beadon having taken his seat upon the bench, the prisoner was ordered to be placed in the dock. On entering the court he glanced hastily round, as if expecting to see some of his relatives present. A brother of his father was seated near the dock, but no token of recognition passed between the prisoner and himself. The accused was more composed than when he last appeared before the magistrate. His countenance is rather agreeable than otherwise, but the expression altogether is that of a very determined character. — Mr. Inspector Jecks, having been sworn, handed in the following medical certificate as to the state of Mr. Monkhouse, sen.:—"We hereby certify that we have examined Mr. John Farmer Monkhouse this morning, and find the constitutional disturbance produced by the wound in his throat considerably abated; but while the wound itself continues in its present state he must be considered in danger, and quite unable to attend the Police Court. (Signed) J. BOWLING, EDWARD HALFORD, Members of the College of Surgeons. Hammersmith, Oct. 10."—The magistrate read the certificate, and, addressing the prisoner, informed him that he stood remanded until Wednesday next.—The accused bowed slightly, and was immediately conveyed in the police van to the House of Detention.—Mr. Paynter, the magistrate, was upon the bench with Mr. Beadon, and two or three county magistrates were also present. There were not more than half a dozen spectators in court during the hearing, which lasted scarcely three minutes.

IRELAND.

The Earl of Clarendon has signified his displeasure with the Earl of Roden by dismissing him from the magisterial bench.

The Rev. Dr. O'Brien, parish priest of Slane, died during last week, leaving property valued at upwards of £100,000. The deceased never was remiss in the cause of charity, particularly during the periods of famine. After providing comfortably for his relatives, Dr. O'Brien left the residue of his property to charitable purposes.

The Earl and Countess of Enniskillen have entertained a number of their tenantry at Florencecourt Castle, in honour of the christening of Lady Flora Mary.

The Earl and Countess of Verulam, the brother and sister-in-law of Lady Clarendon, are at the Viceregal-lodge on a visit.

General Blakeney has returned to Dublin.

The old Repeal Association is positively about to gather again. The following advertisement appears in the *Freeman's Journal*:—"The Loyal National Repeal Association will meet on Monday, at one o'clock p.m., in Conciliation-hall. Admission to the associates' seats, 1d., for which a receipt will be given, as a voucher of part payment of renewed subscription. Admission to the members' seats, a proportionate instalment of the member's subscription. Galleries for the ladies as usual.—JOHN O'CONNELL, Hon. Sec."

POSTSCRIPT.

SPAIN.

The ball given by the Queen Mother on the night of the 4th inst., at Madrid, on the occasion of the King's birthday, was extremely brilliant.

THE PAPAL STATES.

A letter from Rome states that General Rostolan had published a notice in the official journal, announcing that, in consequence of some French soldiers having been assassinated from time to time, he would allow the inhabitants of Rome only twenty-four hours to surrender all the arms in their possession, and that a strict search should then be instituted, and every person being found in possession of concealed arms should be tried by court-martial, and, if convicted, summarily executed. The manufacture of swords, daggers, cane-swords, and every other offensive weapon, is strictly forbidden. It is stated that the Pope has taken alarm at the numerous assassinations of French soldiers at Rome, and believes that there is an extensive plot for his assassination if he should return. He expresses, therefore, a wish to remain at Naples during a portion of the winter. It appears that he has gained some popularity in Rome, by an announcement that the public and private pecuniary engagements of the Republican Government will be respected.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

VIENNA.—The uncertainty as to what will be done towards the reorganization of Hungary is as great as ever. The *Constitutional Correspondent* contains the announcement that Bem, together with twenty other Poles, has gone over to the Mahometan creed. It is said that many Poles are about to follow his example; 5000 Hungarians are leaving Turkey to return to Hungary, for the purpose of surrendering themselves to Austria. The Emperor left Vienna on the 3rd inst. for Ischl.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The state of affairs continues pretty much as it was. There does not appear to be any truth in the report as to the orders said to have been given for the English fleet to sail into the Dardanelles.

TUSCANY.

Letters from Florence say that an amnesty is expected to be published on the return of the Grand Duke.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN.—The opening of the Conciliation-hall has been a most palpable and complete failure.

NEWMARKET RACES.—FRIDAY.—Sweepstakes of 200 sovs. each. A.F. Goodwood walked over.

RETURNS OF HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION. — Total result of the house-to-house visitation in the metropolis from its commencement on the 1st of September to the 10th inst., 86,460 diarrhœa cases discovered, 942 rice-water purging discovered, 770 cholera discovered, 48 passed into cholera after treatment.

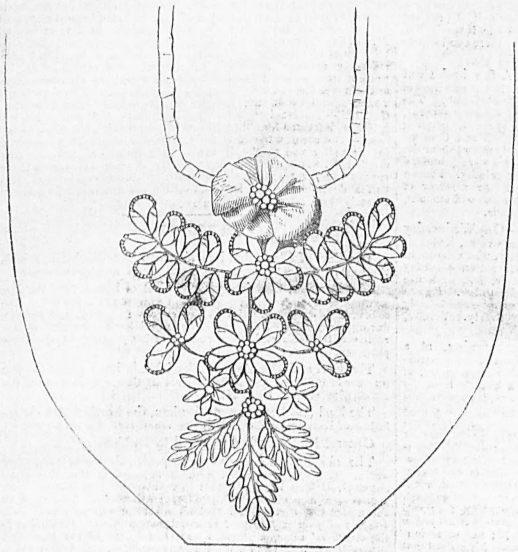
DEATH FROM EATING "HIGH" VENISON.—Last week Mr. Dixon, of the Red Lion, Henley-on-Thames, was entertained at dinner by some of his supporters, and among the dishes was a haunch of venison. The meat was so "high" that it was sent from the table untasted; but on the following day a portion of it was hashed up for the family dinner, and immediately after partaking of it, Mr. Dixon, his two brothers, together with the cook and boots, were seized with a sudden illness, and all of them died in the course of a few hours.

A WIFE KILLED BY HER HUSBAND.—Charles Brynes was on Thursday placed at the bar before Mr. Arnold, at Worship-street, charged with having caused the death of his wife by brutally kicking her, from the effects of which she died in the hospital two days afterwards. A coroner's jury had returned a verdict of "Manslaughter," and the magistrate remanded the prisoner to have the depositions completed for his committal to Newgate for trial.

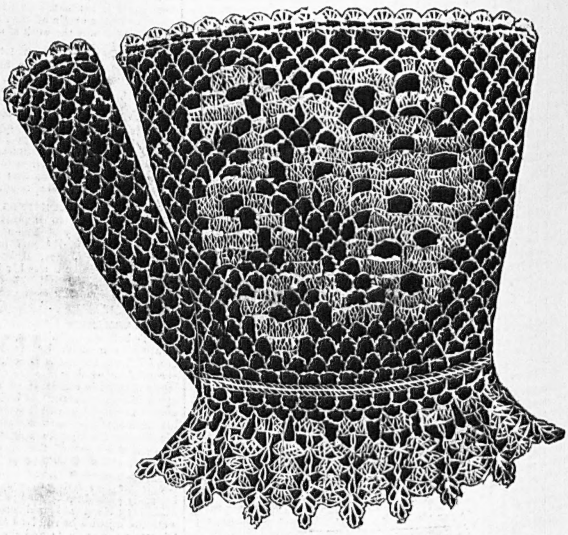
THE MARKETS.

FUNDS AND SHARES.—Yesterday Consols closed at 92¼ to 92¾ for money; 92½ for November account. Railway shares are flat.

MARK-LANE.—The arrivals of grain this week, both English and foreign, have been moderate, and wheat, of either sort, was a tolerably free sale, at the full price of Monday. Foreign grinding and superior English malting barley in demand. Beans and peas are unaltered in value. Old oats maintain their late rates; new are difficult of disposal. Barrel flour 6d. dearer.



TURKISH SLIPPER.



MITTEN.

THE WORK TABLE.

BY MLLE. DUFOUR.

CROCHET.

SERVIETTE FOR SUPPER-DISH.

Materials—Raworth's crochet thread No. 30.; drab and two shades of pink crochet thread of corresponding quality.

With white make a chain of 36 stitches. Work at each side of this, and at the ends, 1 long, 2 chain, miss 2, except at the end stitches, where 3 long stitches are worked into one stitch.

2nd round.—1 long, 3 chain, miss 3 all round.

3rd round.—Like 2nd, increasing at the ends by missing only 2 stitches.

4th round.—Double crochet all round.

5th round (drab thread).—Double crochet.

6th round.—6 long, 4 chain, miss 3, 1 long, 4 chain, miss 3, 4 chain; repeat all round.

7th round.—1 long, 2 chain, miss 2 all round.

8th round.—Double crochet.

9th and 10th rounds.—1 long, 3 chain, miss 2.

11th round.—4 long, 2 chain, 1 long, 2 chain, 1 long, 2 chain; repeat.

12th round.—7 long, 2 chain, 7 long, 2 chain, 1 long, 2 chain, 1 long, 2 chain; repeat.

13th round.—10 long, 2 chain; repeat all round.

14th round.—7 long, 2 chain, 4 long, 2 chain, 7 long, 2 chain; repeat.

15th round.—10 long, 2 chain, 1 long, 2 chain, 1 long, 2 chain, 1 long, 2 chain, 1 long, 2 chain, 1 long, 2 chain, 1 long, 2 chain; repeat.

16th round.—Like 15th.

17th round.—4 long, 2 chain, 1 long, 2 chain seven times; repeat.

18th round.—1 long, 3 chain; repeat.

19th round (white).—1 long, 3 chain; repeat.

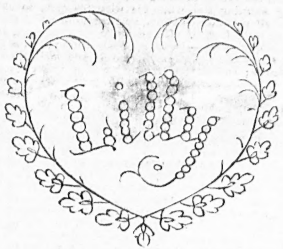
20th round (lightest pink).—9 long, 3 chain, miss 2; repeat.

21st round (mid pink).—4 long above the 2 chain and the first and last long of former round, 3 chain, 1 long, miss 2, 3 chain, 1 long, miss 2, 3 chain, 1 long, miss 2; repeat.

22nd round (dark pink).—11 long, 3 chain above the centre two of the 4 long of last round; repeat.

23rd round (white).—4 single crochet, 18 chain, miss 11 long of former round; repeat.

24th round.—Double crochet in every stitch.



25th round.—1 single united to the centre of the 4 single of 23rd round, 5 chain, miss 2; repeat all round.

LAPPET.

Materials—Raworth's crochet thread No. 90, or fine black crochet silk.

Make a chain measuring 32 inches in length. (Work on one side, detaching the thread at the end of the row; and the end of each row must be worked to correspond with the commencement.)

1st row.—1 long, 2 chain, miss 2; repeat.

2nd row.—1 long, 7 chain, *a*, 1 single, 13 chain, miss 2; repeat from *a*.

3rd row.—1 long, 3 chain, *a*, 1 single taken in the centre of the 13 chain stitches, 2 chain; repeat from *a*.

4th row.—1 long, 2 chain, miss 2; repeat.

5th row.—1 single, 14 chain, miss 14, 3 single, *a*, 8 chain, miss 8, 1 long, 9 chain, miss 9, 6 long, 5 chain, miss 5, 6 long; repeat from *a*.

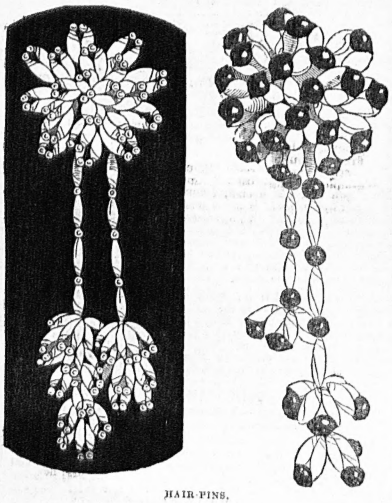
6th row.—1 single, 13 chain, miss 13, 3 single, 8 chain, *a*, 2 long above the 2 long, 7 chain, 6 long, the first worked in the third long, 2 chain, 6 long, 7 chain; repeat from *a*.

7th row.—1 single, 2 chain, 3 single, 5 chain, 2 long, 2 chain, 6 long, *a*, 5 chain, 2 long worked in the last 2 chain stitches, 4 chain, 2 long worked in the first 2 chain stitches, 4 chain, 3 long, 3 chain, 4 long, 2 chain, 4 long, 2 chain, 4 long; repeat from *a*.

8th row.—1 single, 3 chain, 7 single, 2 chain, 1 long, 2 chain, 6 long, *a*, 4 chain, 2 long above the 2 long, 3 chain, 2 long above the 2 long, 4 chain, 6 long, 2 chain, 1 long, 3 chain, 1 long, 2 chain, 6 long; repeat from *a*.

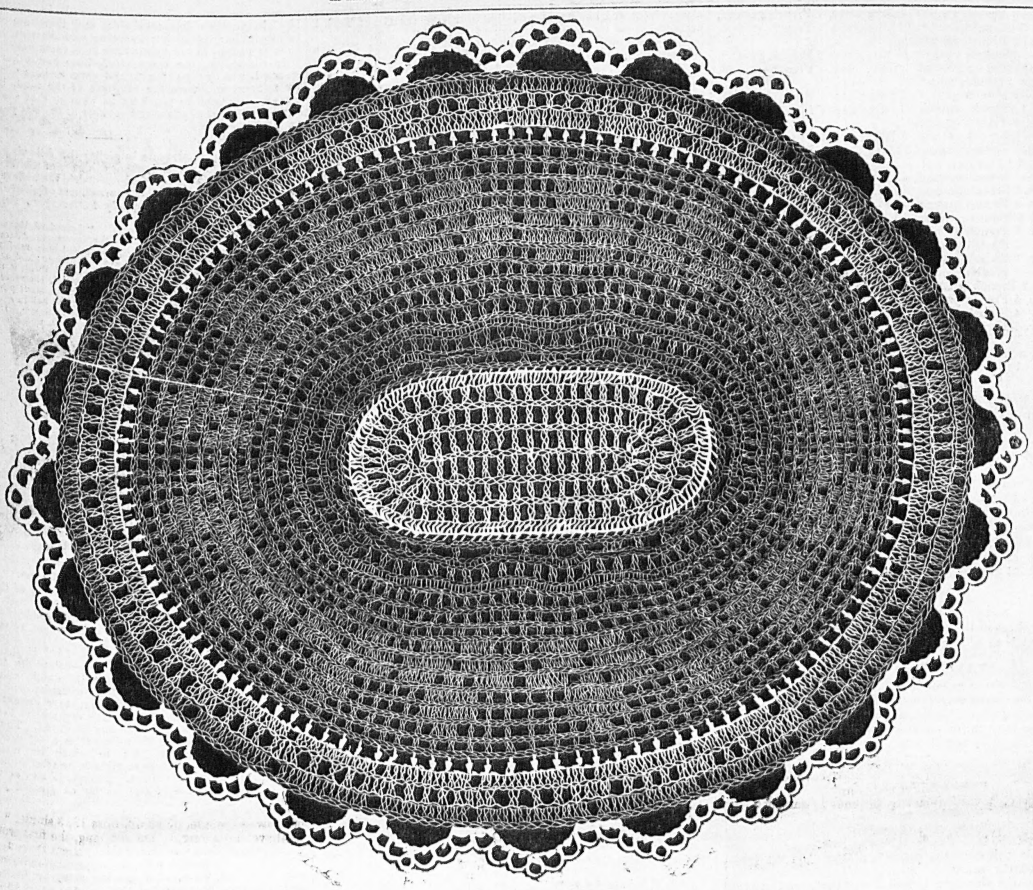
9th row.—1 single, 4 chain, 6 single, 2 chain, 1 long, 3 chain, 3 long, *a*, 3 chain, 2 long, 2 chain, 1 long, 2 chain, 4 long, 3 chain, 6 long, 2 chain, 6 long; repeat from *a*.

10th row.—1 single, 9 chain, 3 single, 2 chain, 2 long, 3 chain, 2 long, *a*, 4 long in the last of the 1 long and 3 chain, 3 chain, 2 long, 2 chain, 2 long, 4 chain, 4 long, 4 chain, 2 long, 2 chain, 2 long, 4 chain; repeat from *a*.



HAIR-PINS.

GERMAN FOOT-SAC.



SERVIETTE.

Repeat from the 9th row in reversed order, and then work the following lace at the ends and each side :—

1st round.—2 long, 10 chain, miss 5 ; repeat.

2nd round.—2 long worked in the two centre stitches of 10 chain, 10 chain ; repeat.

3rd round.—Like 2nd.

4th round.—2 long worked in the two centre stitches, 7 chain ; repeat.

5th round.—4 long worked in the last chain above the 2 long and in the first chain, 5 chain ; repeat.

MITTEN.

BUNCH OF GRAPES, SEASONABLE FOR OCTOBER.

Raworth's crochet thread Nos. 120 *and* 90, *or black crape silk.*

The receipt for the back of mitten will here be given, the under-part and the thumb being simply French ground-work, finished at the top and bottom like the back, leaving an opening at the side for the thumb.

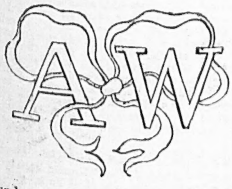
Make a chain long enough to go round the wrist in thread No. 90, and work one plain row. Fasten on thread No. 120 and work one treble and row of French ground of six stitches to each hole.

1st fancy row.—5 holes of French ground, 6 long close, 10 French ground.

2nd row.—5 French ground, 12 long close, 10 French ground.

3rd row.—4 French ground, 6 long close, 3 French ground, 12 long close, 1 French ground, 6 long close, 4 French ground.

4th row.—5 French ground, 6 long close, 2 French ground, 6 long close, 2 French ground, 12 long close, 4 French ground.



6th round.—2 long in the last chain and the first long 2 chain, 2 long, 3 chain ; repeat.

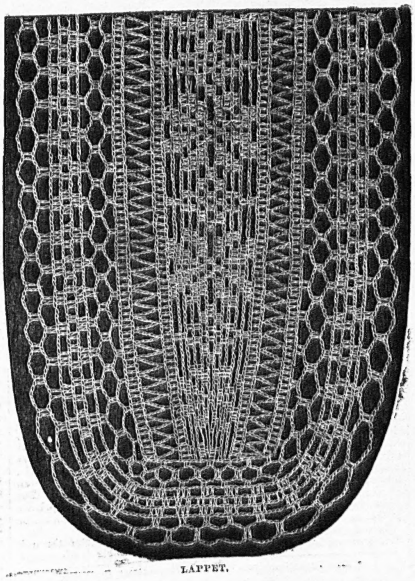
7th round.—4 long above the second long, the chain stitches, and the first long ; 5 chain ; repeat.

8th round.—2 long above the two centre of the 4 long stitches, 10 chain ; repeat.

9th round.—2 long in the two centre of the 10 chain stitches, 13 chain ; repeat.

In working the two last rounds at each side, instead of 10 chain stitches, make 12 ; and in lieu of 13, 15.

An elegant NECKTIE may be worked from the above directions, commencing with a chain of 30 inches in length, and using ecru crochet silk.



LAPPET.

5th row.—5 French ground, 15 long close, 2 French ground, 5 long close, 1 French ground, 5 long close, 3 French ground.

6th row.—7 French ground, 5 long close, 2 French ground, 18 long close, 4 French ground.

7th row.—4 French ground, 5 long close, 2 French ground, 5 long close, 2 French ground, 5 long close, 1 French ground, 12 long close, 4 French ground.

8th row.—3 French ground, 12 long close, 1 French ground, 5 long close, 3 French ground, 12 long close, 1 French ground, 5 long close, 3 French ground.

9th row.—3 French ground, 5 long close, 1 French ground, 5 long close, 4 French ground, 18 long close, 3 French ground.

10th row.—3 French ground, 5 long close, 1 French ground, 5 long close, 3 French ground, 12 long close, 1 French ground, 12 long close, 3 French ground.

11th row.—3 French ground, 12 long close, 2 French ground, 12 long close, 1 French ground, 12 long close, 1 French ground, 5 long close, 3 French ground.

12th row.—5 French ground, 5 long close, 1 French ground, 5 long close, 1 French ground, 12 long close, 5 French ground, 12 long close, 3 French ground.

13th row.—6 French ground, 5 long close, 1 French ground, 12 long close, 1 French ground, 12 long close, 1 French ground, 5 long close, 3 French ground.

14th row.—5 French ground, 5 long close, 3 French ground, 12 long close, 1 French ground, 12 long close, 4 French ground.

15th row.—4 French ground, 5 long close, 1 French ground, 5 long close, 2 French ground, 5 long close, 1 French ground, 12 long close, 5 French ground.

16th row.—3 French ground, 12 long close, 1 French ground, 18 long close, 9 French ground.

17th row.—4 French ground, 5 long close, 1 French ground, 5 long close, 2 French ground, 5 long close, 1 French ground, 12 long close, 5 French ground.

18th row.—4 French ground, 12 long close, 3 French ground, 12 long close, 1 French ground, 5 long close, 4 French ground.

19th row.—12 French ground, 5 long close, 5 French ground.

20th, 21st, and 22nd rows,—French ground.

23rd row.—1 plain, 5 long close, 1 plain into each loop.

For the Edging.

1 treble, 1 French ground.

1st fancy row.—1 hole of French and 6 long close alternately all round.

2nd row.—2 holes of French ground, 6 long close all round.

3rd row.—6 long close, 5 chain, 2 long close, 5 chain all round.

4th row.—Same as the 3rd.

5th row.—6 long close, 5 chain, 6 chain, 8 chain, 6 chain to be worked into the same loop, 5 chain; repeat all round.

The engraving will greatly assist in working out this.

Explanation of Terms.—French ground—six chain stitches united to the centre stitch of former row. Long close—long stitches, without any chain stitch between.

EMBROIDERY.

NAMES AND INITIAL LETTERS.

Feench cotton 120, *or coloured embroidery cotton*,

Work in tambour or in raised satin stitch.

TAMBOUR WORK.

LADY'S TURKISH SLIPPER.

Materials—Crimson satin gold twist and gold beads.

Draw the design upon the satin; work the pattern with the gold twist, in tambour or chain stitch. Sew on the beads in the parts indicated by the pattern.

BRAID WORK.

GERMAN FOOT SAC.

Materials—Claret-coloured cloth, and blue braid; morocco leather, fur, or sheep-skin for lining; and three yards of cord and one yard and a half of gimp will be required.

The cloth must be about sixteen inches in length, and eighteen in width. On this draw the pattern, and sew on the braid. The leather for the under part must be five inches longer than the cloth. It will also be required to cut two pieces of cloth for the sides the length of the upper part, three inches in depth at the top; and these must be cut gradually narrower to a point at the end. Sew the cloth to the leather along the front part; then sew in the sides, placing the widest part at the top, and bringing the leather round the end of each side piece. Then line with the fur or sheep-skin. Sew the cord round the edge and attach the gimp to each side, as seen in the illustration.

This comfortable article will be found very useful to invalid ladies; and as a travelling companion it will also prove an agreeable appendage.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR-PINS.

These are specimens of a description of hair-pin at present in use for confining the back part of the hair, and also for fastening the headdress, where such articles are found requisite.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. R. J. D.—The price will be 4s.; and, if desired, one shall be prepared.—The last week.

MISS H. shall have her request complied with.

MERA.—The quantity mentioned is that usually procured for the purpose named; but, as much depends on the size, it is advisable to procure two or three ounces in addition.

EVA.—Attention will be given to the suggestion.

IDA.—The bazaars are the most likely medium, or the West-end Berlin repositories.

MISS PINDO.—No unnecessary delay shall occur.

L. A. D.—"Couvrette" is the more modern appellation.

291, Strand.

MLLE. DUFOUR.

PARIS AND THE PARISIANS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The English here are to be seen in crowds at the doors of the Théâtre Français securing places for Saturday, when Rachel will bid farewell to the stage. Being for the benefit of the grandchildren of the late eminent actress, Mme. Dorval (who recently died in circumstances far from affluent), the performances will be of more than ordinary attraction. Rachel will act her great part of *Phèdre* in the tragedy of that name, and afterwards will appear in a comedy, "Le Moineau de Lesbie."

The proposal of M. Napoleon Bonaparte as to the Bourbons has not met with the approbation of the committee to which it was referred. They declared that the return of the Bourbons, and an amnesty to the insurgents of June, being included in the same proposition, established an unbecoming assimilation between the two parties mentioned; and had not thought it necessary to examine the groundwork of the proposition, but had at once and unanimously decided on recommending the Assembly not to take it into consideration.

A curious bit of gossip is current here about the Emperor Nicholas. It is said that when the idea of making the exorbitant demand for extradition of the Hungarian refugees in Turkey was started the Ministers and advisers of the Czar endeavoured to turn him from the project, by representing to him the disastrous effect which it could not fail to have among the free people of the West, and that the reply which they obtained from their master was nearly as follows:—"Let me alone; I have my designs. I know the advantage I may one day derive from putting forward these pretensions, although I know very well that if I were the Grand Turk I certainly would not submit to them"!!

The exhibition of works of art and industry in the Champs Elysées, the Bibliothèque, and the exhibition of modern pictures, were all to be lodged in the grand new building. But alas! the state has no money, and the Bibliothèque must totter on in its present abode; and there are numerous apartments in the eastern wing of the Louvre which will suffice for the modern artists. The Rue de Rivoli is to be prolonged to the Place de l'Oratoire, but the proprietors are not compelled to continue the arcade. The Place Carousel is to be laid out and planted.

The surrender of Comorn, as you will perceive, is officially announced.

A rumour has been current at Vienna that an *attempt* has been made to assassinate General Görgey at Klagenfurt by a person connected with the Zichy family, one of the members of which was put to death in execution of the sentence of a court-martial presided over by Görgey. Some of your journals I see have killed him outright!

Mlle. Denain, whose *spirited* acting at the St. James's Theatre in the season of 1847 delighted every one, has lately performed a feat unparalleled, perhaps, in the annals of any *Salle do Spectacle*. At the Théâtre Français she has, in the course of one week, played (and for the first time) the leading part in three comedies, two of five acts and one of three:—*Sylvia*, in "Le Jeu de l'Amour et du Hazard;" *Charlotte*, in "Les Demoiselles de St, Cyr;" and *Julie*, in "Le Dissipateur!" As a mere instance of laborious study, this might be considered an extraordinary effort on the part of any actress; but each performance was for Mlle. Denain a *une vraie triomphe*. According to the opinion of one of the most enlightened of the Parisian critics, her performance of *Sylvia* was the most perfect. Indeed, it is universally agreed that so exquisite a piece of acting has rarely been witnessed since the days of Mlle. Mars.

With respect to Rome, every one thinks that France will submit unconditionally to the Austro-Papal diplomatists, and withdraw the army, in order to make way for the mass of German, Swiss, Neapolitan, and other adventurers of all nations that are being scraped together to form the new Papal army under the command of Zucchi. Civita Vecchia will not, of course, be so easily abandoned, and, in the event of the French giving up the capital, we may expect to see them leave a garrison of three or four thousand men in that port.

The Roman theatre affords an amusing mode of exhibiting satire or conveying covert reproof. There, frequent allusions to false protestations, diplomatic duplicity, and national ill faith, draw down rapturous encores and thundering applause from the Romans, whilst the French officers, numbers of whom are always present, show by their embarrassment that truth dexterously applied must ever "make the galled jade wince." A favourite comic actor, named Belotti, was recently summoned for saying, in his part, a the Valle Theatre, "Such perfidy could not be tolerated at Paris." The facetious *improvisatore* was warned that a repetition of such sentences would relieve him from all imaginary parts for the future, and send him to perform a real and somewhat monotonous one in a place of strict confinement. Since then, however, he has again given way to some very audacious, and therefore very warmly-applauded, sentiments on the stage, in despite of the prefect of police.

The opening of the Théâtre Italien, Paris, is announced on the 1st of November, under the direction of Signor Ronconi.

Mme. Sophie Schroeder, the most celebrated *tragédienne* of Germany, has just died at Raudnitz, near Leipsic, at the advanced age of eighty-four. She made her *début* at fourteen, in an opera by Ditters Von Dittersdorf. Three years after she was united to M. Schroeder, the Talma of Germany. She expired in the arms of her only daughter, Mme. Schroeder Devrient, the celebrated singer.

M. Hector Berlioz has just completed the composition of a grand religious work, on which he has been engaged for some time.

Le votre, B.

Paris Hotel des * * *, Wednesday.

P.S.—The accused of the 13th of June were transferred last night from the Conciergerie to Versailles. They left Paris at eight o'clock, and arrived at their destination at ten o'clock.

The return of the cold and wet weather has retarded the recovery of M. de Fallous, and the physicians advise a complete cessation from business of an exciting kind. It is, therefore, feared that the Minister of Public Instruction will not be able to take part in the approaching discussion on the Roman question.

A report was current in the lobbies of the Assembly on Tuesday evening, though it was not credited, that the King of Naples had been assassinated while proceeding from his palace to the Theatre of San Carlos.

The Princess Belgiojoso, with her daughter, arrived at Athens by the last French steamer.

The rain poured in torrents during the races at the Champ de Mars, so that the attendance was limited to the horses, their jockeys, owners, and backers. Lord Normanby was almost the only notabilité who ventured to brave the weather.

MISS JANE TUCKER,*

THE ORIGINATOR OF THE GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The gentlemen who have undertaken to publish the case of Miss Jane Tucker, the originator of the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, have been induced to do so from the extraordinary circumstances attending this lady's undeserved position.

Very briefly, but earnestly, they lay before us the history of Miss Tucker's efforts to establish this successful and valuable Institution.

Experienced in all the difficulties incident to the life of a governess, having entered on its duties in a clergyman's family, at Taunton, at the age of 16, Miss Tucker long meditated the idea of rescuing her class—perhaps the most useful and important of all—from their then humiliating and precarious position. A severe illness of seven years' duration, following upon forty years' labour as a governess, gave her additional reason to elaborate this idea. On her recovery in the year 1838, she threw together the thoughts that had thus occurred to her, and drew a plan so clear in all its details, and so harmonious as a whole, that it has since been carried out to the very letter by the committee of the Institution.

After overcoming innumerable obstacles, in the year 1843, at a public meeting at the Hanover-square Rooms, at which the Duke of Cambridge presided, her work was completed—the Institution founded—and his Royal Highness announced Miss Tucker as the originator of one of our greatest national charities.

We would yet dwell more briefly on what remains to be told.

Since the establishment of the Institution, which may now be considered in a flourishing condition, affording a home to many who took no part in its formation, while its originator has not been permitted to participate in any of its advantages, Miss Tucker, then upwards of sixty years of age,—without means, health, or energy, which had been all exhausted in effecting her glorious object,—was left to depend on the casual assistance of private friends. And thus, for the last five years, she has lived, if that be not an inappropriate word to describe so much undeserved suffering. But for the fact of her story becoming known to two or three private gentlemen, who have now published it to the world, she would be at this moment without a home.

It only remains to add, that Miss Tucker's character through life, attested by the most numerous and honourable testimonials, has always been irreproachable, and there are very many who can say of her, in all her suffering and distress, her conduct has been as patient as her habits have been exemplary.

In conclusion, the committee, whose hands have been greatly strengthened by the generous and warm assistance of A COMMITTEE OF LADIES, announce the progress of the fund, by which, when closed, they hope to purchase an annuity that shall give at least the consolations of peace and comfort to the last years of this benefactor of her race.

We have much pleasure in giving the following letter, recently addressed to Miss Tucker, as an evidence of the feeling of compassion and respect which she has excited. We believe the statement, which was published in this Journal, has originated not only this, but several other letters equally flattering to the character and talents of Miss Tucker:—

"Greenford, Hanwell, Middlesex.

"MADAM,—Being a subscriber to the Governesses' excellent Institution, founded, as I have always heard, by yourself, I have read, with deep regret, the painful position in which you have been placed; and, as I lately saw by a private address in the LADY'S NEWSPAPER, I think it more beneficial to yourself to transmit my mite to you direct; I, therefore, enclose you an order on the post-office near you for two guineas, made payable from myself to you, and, perhaps, you may prefer placing the half in addition to the fund raising for you, and to retain the other for present use. If I am spared, I may possibly reduce my subscription for 1850, and remit you a guinea instead, as I certainly (though a stranger) would have given you my vote had you been admitted as a candidate, in any way, to the Governesses' Institution. Be so good as just to acknowledge the order, for which purpose I enclose an envelope to my address.

"Believe me, with every sincere good wish, yours, &c.,

ANNA BARTON.

"Sept. 22, 1849."

LITERATURE.

Personal Recollections of the Life and Times of Valentine, Lord Cloncurry. Dublin: M'Glashan.

There is a good deal of interesting reading in this work, independent of its political value; which, coming from Lord Cloncurry, is considerable, if only for the length of time during which he serves as a living history of Irish politics. But, apart from this merit, these recollections will be read with pleasure. The subjoined extracts are amongst the most interesting of the recollections:—

NAPOLEON AND IRELAND.

"We were received in the magnificent rooms of the Tuileries in great state; the stairs and ante-rooms being lined by men of the *corps d'élite*, in their splendid uniforms and baldricks of buff leather edged with silver. Upon our introduction refreshments were offered, and a circle was formed as at a private *entrée*. Lord Holland and myself entered freely into conversation with Lord Holland and myself, inquiring, among other matters, respecting the meaning of an Irish peerage, the peculiar character of which, and its difference from an English peerage, I had some difficulty in making him comprehend. While we were conversing, three knocks were heard at the door, and a deputation from the Conservative Senate presented itself, as if unexpectedly, and was admitted. The leader of the deputation addressed the First Consul in a set oration, tendering him the Consulate for life; to which he responded in an extempore speech, which, nevertheless, he read from a paper concealed in the crown of his hat. Bonaparte was at that time very slight and thin in person, and, as far as I could judge, not possessed of much more information upon general subjects than of confidence in his own oratorical powers. Upon my expressing some surprise afterwards at the character of his remarks, I recollect General Lawless telling me that he and some other Irishmen (I believe Wolfe Tone was among them) had a short time before been engaged in a discussion with him respecting a project for the invasion of Ireland, when, after making many inquiries, and hearing their answers, he remarked that 'it was a pity so fine a country should be so horribly infested with wolves.' Lawless and his companions assured him that such was not the case, to which he deigned no reply but a contemptuous 'bah!'"

AN IRISH PROTESTANT BISHOP.

"Hervey, Earl of Bristol and Bishop of Derry, was in the habit of receiving regular remittances from home of upwards of £5000. quarterly, which he immediately expended in the purchase of every article of *vertù* that came within his reach. In this, as in most other cases, however, the proverb came true—wilful waste made woeful want; and towards the end of the quarter the noble prelate used to find his purse absolutely empty, and his credit so low as to be insufficient to procure him a bottle of Orvieto. The followed a dispersion of his collection, as rapidly as it was gathered, but, as might be expected, at a heavy discount. I have seen the eccentric earl-bishop ride about the streets of Rome, dressed in red plush breeches and a broad-brimmed white or straw hat, and was often asked if that was the canonical costume of an Irish prelate. His irregularities were so strange as to render any story that might be told about him credible and, of course, to cause the invention of many, that in reference to any other person would seem incredible. * * The bishop was taken suddenly ill, on his journey from Albano to Rome, and died in an outhouse of a cottage, to which he was carried, in consequence of the unwillingness of the peasants to admit a heretic prelate to die under their roof. I took charge of the wreck of his property at Rome, and was enabled to save it for his heirs."

THE LAST OF THE STUARTS.

"Among the prominent members of Roman society in those days was the last of the Stuarts, Cardinal York, with whom I became somewhat of a favourite, probably by virtue of addressing him as 'Majesty,' and thus going a step further than the Duke of Sussex, who was on familiar terms with him, and always applied to him the style of Royal Highness. The cardinal was in the receipt of an income of eight or nine thousand pounds a year, of which he received £4000 from his royal rival, George III, and the remainder from his ecclesiastical benefices. This revenue was then, in Italy, equivalent at least to £20,000; and it enabled his eminence to assume somewhat of royal state. He was waited upon with all suitable ceremony, and his equipages were numerous and splendid, and freely placed at the disposal of his guests. He was in the habit of receiving visitors very hospitably at his villa, at Frescati, where I was often a guest, and was frequently amused by a reproduction of the scenes between Sancho Panza and his physician, during the reign of the squire in the island of Barataria. His eminence was an invalid, and under a strict regimen; but, as he still retained his tastes for sensual pleasures, a contest usually took place between him and his servants for the possession of rich diet, which they formally set before him, and then endeavoured to snatch away, while he, with greater eagerness, strove to seize it in its transit. Among the cardinal's most favourite attendants was a miserable cur dog, which, probably, having been cast off by its master, as being neither useful nor ornamental, one day attached itself to his eminence at the gate of St. Peter's, an occurrence to which he constantly referred as a proof of his true royal blood—the cur being, as he supposed, a King Charles's spaniel, and, therefore, endowed with an instinctive hereditary acquaintance with the house of Stuart. Upon the occasion of my visit to Frescati, I presented the cardinal with a telescope, which he seemed to fancy, and received from him, in return, the large medal struck in honour of his accession to his unsubstantial throne."

* Miss Tucker's address is No. 19, Queen-street, Brompton.

L'Acadie; or, Seven Years' Explorations in British America. By Sir J. E. Alexander. Two vols. Colborn.

Amongst a variety of very interesting passages contained in these two volumes, we select a description of the ever-wonderful Falls of Niagara, which Sir James Alexander visited during one of his seven American winters. The passage is finely written. As for the wager with which it concludes, the *immortality*, we fear, would be too speedily realized:—

THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

"The great cataract is seen by few travellers in its winter garb. I had seen it several years before in all the glories of autumn, its encircling woods, happily spared by the remorseless hatchet, and tinted with the brilliant hues peculiar to the American 'Fall.' Now the glory had departed; the woods were still there, but were generally black, with occasional green pines; beneath the grey trunks was spread a thick mantle of snow, and from the brown rocks, enclosing the deep channel of the Niagara River, hung huge clusters of icicles, twenty feet in length, like silver pipes of giant organs. The tumultuous rapids appeared to me to descend more regularly than formerly over the steps which distinctly extended across the wide river. * * The portions of the British, or Horse-shoe Fall, where the waters descend in masses of snowy whiteness, were unchanged by the season, except that vast sheets of ice and icicles hung on their margin; but where the deep waves of sea-green water roll majestically over the steep, large pieces of descending ice were frequently descried on its surface. No rainbows were now observed on the great vapour-cloud which shrouds for ever the bottom of the Fall; but we were extremely fortunate to see now plainly what I had looked for in vain at my last visit, the water-rockets, first described by Captain Hall, which shot up with a train of vapour singly, and in flights of a dozen, from the abyss near Table Rock, curved towards the east, and burst and fell in front of the cataract. Vast masses of descending fluid produce this singular effect, by means of condensed air acting on portions of the vapour into which the water is comminuted below. Altogether the appearance was most startling. It was observed at 1 p.m. from the gallery of Mr. Barnett's museum. The broad sheet of the American Fall presented the appearance of light-green water and feathery spray, also margined by huge icicles. The great masses of rock at the bottom were covered, as it were, with pure white heaps of cotton, whilst on the left and in front of the Fall a cone was in process of formation from the congealing vapour. As in summer, the water rushing from under the vapour-cloud of the two Falls was of a milky whiteness as far as the ferry, when it became dark and interspersed with floating masses of ice. Here, the year before, from the pieces of ice being heaped and crushed together in great quantities, was formed a thick and high bridge of ice, completely across the river, safe for passengers for some time; and in the middle of it a Yankee speculator had erected a shanty for refreshments. Lately, at a dinner-party, I heard a staff-officer of talent, but who was fond of exciting wonder by his narratives, propose to the company a singular wager—a bet of £100—that he would go over the Falls of Niagara and come out alive at the bottom! No one being inclined to take him up, and after a good deal of discussion as to how this most perilous feat was to be accomplished, the plan was disclosed. To place on Table Rock a crane with a long arm reaching over the water of the Horse-shoe Fall; from this arm would hang by a stout rope a large bucket or cask; this would be taken up some distance above the Fall, where a mill-race slowly glides towards the cataract; here the adventurer would get into the cask, men stationed on the Table Rock would haul in the slack of the rope as he descended, and the crane would swing him clear from the cataract as he passed over. Here is a chance for any gentleman sportsman to immortalize himself!"

A SONG FOR MARGARET.*

(GOETHE'S "FAUST.")

BY ANGELUS.

I.

Hearts that have no guile between them
Are not far from spoken joy:
And, the joy that best becomes them
Is, the pleading of the eye—
"*Mutual hearts must love—or die!*"

II.

O! how true, that death of sorrow—
Lingering death that doth not kill;
Asp, that feeds on hope's to-morrow;
Clouds, that on our sunshine steal;
Cypress, wreath'd with roses, still!

THE DRAMA.

HAYMARKET.—On Monday evening Mr. Macready made his first appearance in London since his return from America, and, as might have been anticipated, he was welcomed in a manner the most pleasing to an actor, namely, by a house crowded to the ceiling, and by applause, long and truly enthusiastic. It is said that Mr. Macready intends, after this season, to retire from the stage. If this be true, we shall indeed be sorry; the more so, now we are promised by Mr. Anderson a strenuous attempt to resuscitate the legitimate drama in the only dramatic temple we have left us properly suited to give effect to the highest walks of tragedy. A small theatre is not the place for tragedy; for, however carefully such works as "Macbeth," "Coriolanus," "Julius Cæsar," and the like, may be represented, there is always an effect produced which reminds us of a daylight performance—the illusion which should hold the imagination captive is not there—we are too near to be deceived into the belief that tin covered with bluish paint is steel, or that crumpled foil is a dazzling jewel. All that could be done by the management to heighten the effect was done, and every actor exerted his talents to the utmost. Mr. Macready's *Macbeth* is too well known to need much comment now; it still contains the numerous beauties it formerly did, and also its few blemishes. The fault of Mr. Macready's conception of *Macbeth* is in its being perhaps too stern. Mrs. Warner was the *Lady Macbeth*, and fully sustained her well-merited high reputation. She was warmly greeted upon her entrance, as, indeed, were all the performers, particularly Mr. James Wallack, who, after Mr. Macready, certainly received the heartiest welcome. His acting of *Macduff* was extremely good, and was rewarded by loud plaudits. At one part of the evening he was compelled to address the audience in consequence of the crowded state of the theatre; and, to restore quiet, by promising those who were dissatisfied tickets for another night. At the fall of the curtain the applause was deafening. Mr. Macready, Mrs. Warner, and James Wallack were recalled. Mr. Wallack announced the repetition of "Macbeth" for Friday.

LYCEUM.—"The Sentinel" still keeps watch here, guarding against "The Follies of a Night." "An Appeal to the Public" is made every evening, which leads to "An Affair of Honour;" at the conclusion of which, the audience join hands most heartily, and all go home perfect friends. We hope to see something new here soon.

ADELPHI.—"Mrs. Bunbury's Spoons" are not to be forthcoming until Monday next, when we are promised—but managers' promises, alas! are too often "trifles light as air"—yes, we are promised another new piece on the same night, to be called "The Sons of Mars." The pieces during the week have been, "The Mysterious Stranger," "A Bird of Passage," "Sweethearts and Wives," and "Animal Magnetism." The houses have been good.

STRAND THEATRE.—A new drama was produced here on Tuesday last, entitled, "The Reigning Favourite." It is a mere translation of Scribe's "Adrienne Lecouvreur," and has been done into English by Mr. Oxenford. It was originally written for Mlle. Rachel; and, unworthy as it was of such a position, was acted at the principal theatres of Paris. We shall not offend our readers by giving the plot, as it is founded upon immorality from first to last. It is quite time that a check should be put to the importation of such dramas; they may suit the vicious and perverted taste of the Parisians, but they are an insult to any decent audience. We were quite grieved to see so much fine acting thrown away upon such an offensive affair. Lord Chesterfield observes, that "a well-conducted theatre is an ornament to society." If Mr. Farren wish his theatre to merit this honourable title, he must eschew for ever such dramas as "The Reigning Favourite."

SADLER'S WELLS.—This theatre continues highly successful with the legitimate drama. "Othello," "The Merchant of Venice," and "The Tempest," with "A Roland for an Oliver," have formed the bill of fare for the past week, which has been greatly relished by Mr. Phelps's numerous visitors.

MARYLEBONE THEATRE.—Planché's admirable extravaganza, "Fortunio and his Seven Gifted Servants," has been produced here, and has proved very attractive. Mr. Davenport, with Mrs. Mowatt and the pretty Miss Fanny Vining, continue to be the reigning favourites of the house; but all the company here is exceedingly good, and there are few theatres that we can more justly recommend to the public.

ASTLEY'S.—Fitzball's magnificent spectacle of "The Prophet" increases in attraction upon every representation; and is justly entitled to be called, as the advertisements do call it, "the most gorgeous hippo-dramatic piece ever produced at the amphitheatre." The scenes in the circle have lost none of their well-merited success. The houses have been excellent.

SURREY THEATRE.—Mr. Shepherd and Mr. Creswick, following in the steps of Mr. Phelps, have transformed this theatre into a legitimate temple of the drama. Sir Bulwer Lytton's clever play of "Richelieu, or the Conspiracy," has proved very attractive, aided by the laughable piece of "The Water Witches" and the drama of "Gilderoy."

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL ON DITS.

HERR STRAUSS.—The late distinguished composer was born in Vienna on the 14th of March, 1834. He was destined by his parents to the trade of a bookbinder, but his disposition for music soon caused him to forsake his business. By long practice on the violin he acquired great proficiency. At the age of nineteen, Lanner, who was but two years older than Strauss, admitted him into his orchestra; and it was then that his instinctive vocation for dance music found occasion to manifest itself. Strauss soon established himself in an orchestra of his own, and proved a dangerous rival to his former chief. The Viennese were divided in their opinions respecting the two artists, and profited accordingly by the spirit of emulation excited in the rival orchestras. Strauss obtained, as is well known, great success in his travels to different cities of Europe. When he arrived in Paris he effected a complete revolution in the orchestras of the balls. The impression he produced at London, during the last season, must be fresh in the minds of our readers. The following lines from the pen of Hector Berlioz well characterize his person and his talents:—"This master of ball orchestras which shed so many ardent melodies, so much bounding joy, and sometimes, also, so much passionate tenderness, even to provoke the tears of his hearers, has laid down for ever his pen and his bow. I am not one of those who say ''Tis nothing, it is only a waltz-maker the less!' I say it is much, for Strauss was an artist in every sense of the word. Many of his rivals make execrable dance music out of splendid operatic works; he, on the contrary, wrote so many charming things that they would have made the fortune of many an opera. I see him still at his post, in the Salle des Redoutes, with six or eight hundred of the most charming of the Viennese ladies whirling at his feet, intoxicated with the harmony he produced, obeying him with the greatest love, recalling him with transports at the end of the dances, applauding and covering him with flowers. He was the creator of the syncopic dance; it is to him that we owe deliverance from the dull *valse* and the flat rhythm that were formerly thought to be inherent. Vienna has lost one of its greatest charms. A Viennese himself avows it in writing to me thus:—'No more Volks Garden, no more Sperl, no more masked balls. Vienna without Strauss is like Austria without the Danube. Vienna is all tears for its lost joys.'" Strauss was carried to the grave by the principal members of his orchestra, and accompanied by an immense assemblage. He was buried at Doebling, a village near Vienna, near the grave of his rival Lanner, who, five years ago, preceded him to the tomb.

A new and original play, in five acts, called "The False Position," is in rehearsal at the Surrey Theatre, the joint production of Mr. Westland Marston, the author of "The Patrician's Daughter," and Mr. Bayle Bernard.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean have been performing at Portsmouth with extraordinary success. The houses were so crowded that the manager converted the pit into stalls, all of which were instantly let at box prices.

MR. BRAHAM.—The veteran vocalist Braham has been engaged by Mr. Stammers for a series of farewell performances, upon which occasion it is his intention to deliver a valedictory address. He will appear for a limited number of nights at the approaching London Wednesday Concerts, and then make a tour of the provinces. Seventy years have passed since Braham first sang in public!

OPENING OF HULLAH'S NEW MUSIC-HALL.—St. Martin's-hall, the great building in Long-acre, erected under the auspices of Mr. Hullah, and intended for the accommodation of his singing-schools, and for musical performances on the largest scale, is now in such a state of forwardness as to be partially available for its contemplated objects. The class-rooms of the different schools, and the general lecture-room, are completed; and in the course of a few months the great hall, the most spacious and noblest music-hall in England—probably in Europe—will be opened to the public. Wednesday evening Mr. Hullah opened the Lecture-hall by a performance of the pupils of his upper singing-school, attended by a considerable number of persons interested in the progress of music, among whom were several eminent composers and professors. This hall is a very handsome room, capable, apparently, of containing seven or eight hundred persons, and of excellent acoustical construction, the sound of the voices being full and resonant, without echo or confusion. On this occasion about four hundred pupils of the upper school formed the chorus, the solo parts being filled by Mrs. Noble (late Miss Duval), Mr. Benson, Mr. William Seguin, and a young lady, one of the pupils, whose vocal attainments were very considerable.—While on this topic, we may state that the concert at the NATIONAL HALL, High Holborn, on the same evening, went off with the most flattering *eclât*.

Mr. Baker, from the Belfast Theatre, has been engaged by Mr. Anderson for Drury Lane. The *Northern Whig*, speaking of this gentleman, says:—"The more frequently we see Mr. Baker, the more sincerely we regret that his engagement upon our boards is so limited. With comic powers quite equal to those of Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Baker possesses more versatility, less mannerism, and an immeasurably better enunciation. He throws himself with so much force and nature into whatever part he personates, that, during its action, the spectator is of opinion that that particular part is the one best adapted for the display of Mr. Baker's peculiar excellences; but the next evening shows him in a new character, and the previous judgment is reversed by a later experience." We hope the *Northern Whig* may in this instance prove a soothsayer. Mr. F. Vining and Mr. Emery, the present manager of the Surrey, are engaged for Drury Lane.

Our review of new music will appear next week.

TABLE TALK.

Her Majesty has been pleased, upon the representation of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, to appoint the Rev. John Pilkington Norris, M.A., fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to be one of her Majesty's inspectors of schools.

The matrimonial alliance between the Crown Prince of Sweden and the Princess Louisa, eldest daughter of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, is definitively fixed to take place early in the ensuing year.

His Excellency Lord Bloomfield, Ambassador from her Britannic Majesty to the Court of St. Petersburg, with Lady Bloomfield and suite, arrived at Birmingham's Royal Ship Hotel, Dover, from London, on Monday, and proceeded by her Majesty's packet Garland, Lieutenant Wylde, R.N., for Calais, *en route* to St. Petersburg, to resume his diplomatic duties.

What (says a contemporary) remains of the great united German empire of men's dreams? Nothing but a phantom of a central power, grasping the powerless sceptre of a ghostly empire; surrounded by ministers whose dictates men despise and disregard, in veritable exercise of their functions, as ghostly as itself. The position of the imperial administration has become a byword and a scoff; and it is lamentable to see a Prince, whose good intentions never have been doubted, and whose popular sympathies have been so often shown, standing thus, in a situation which borders upon the ridiculous—an almost disregarded and now useless puppet—a *quasi* emperor without even the shadow of an empire; and yet condemned to play at empire-administrating—as children play at kings and queens, none heeding their innocent and bootless game. How far the edicts of the defunct Frankfort Parliament, and the decrees of the Government of the Imperial Vicarage—paralyzed in all real strength, if not utterly defunct now—are held as a public mockery, is very pithily evidenced to the least open eyes of any traveller to the baths of Germany.

A correspondent informs us that a whale, fifty feet long, has been cast ashore at Grays, in Essex.

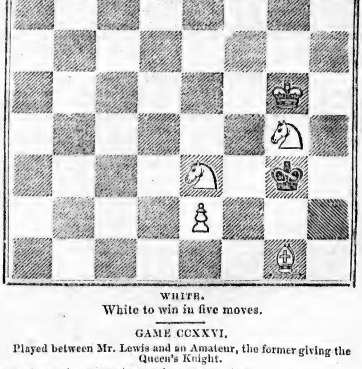
The cholera, we are happy to observe, by the returns of the Registrar-General, is gradually subsiding. The deaths from Wednesday, the 3rd of October, to Tuesday, the 9th, were 19, 13, 22, 25, 20, 11, comprising the whole of the London districts.

The steam-packet Violet, Shirlock commander, has brought a package to Dover from Ostend, addressed and consigned to her Majesty the Queen, which has been forwarded to town, and delivered at Buckingham Palace.

CHESS.

PROBLEM CCXXVI.—By G. S. JELLICOE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to win in five moves.

GAME CCXXVI.

Played between Mr. Lewis and an Amateur, the former giving the Queen's Knight.

WHITE (MR. L.).	BLACK (MR. W.).	WHITE (MR. L.).	BLACK (MR. W.).
1. K P 2	K P 1	17. Q B takes Kt	P takes B
2. K B P 2	Q P 2	18. Q takes P	Q B takes Kt
3. K P 1	Q B P 2	19. K R takes Q B	Q to Q B 2d
4. K B checks	Q Kt to B 3d	20. K B P 1	K P takes P
5. Kt to B 3d	Q B to Q 2d	21. P takes P	K B P 1
6. Q to K 2d	K B to K 2d	22. K B checks	Kt to K B 2d
7. Q B P 1	Q R P 1	23. P takes K Kt P	Q B P 1
8. K B to Q R 4th	Q P 1	24. P takes Kt+	K takes P
9. K B to Q B 2d	K Kt to K R 3d	25. B takes P+	K to Kt 2d
10. Castles	Castles	26. K R to K Kt 3d+	K to R sq
11. Q to K 4th	K Kt P 1	27. Q to K R 6th	K R to K Kt sq
12. Q P 1	K Kt to K B 4th	28. K B takes K R	Q R takes B
13. Q B to Q 2d	Q to Q Kt 3d	29. R takes R+	K takes R
14. Q R to Q Kt sq	Q Kt to Q sq	30. P takes P	Q to Q Kt 3d+
15. Q to K sq	Q B to its 3d	31. Q P 1	Q to K 3rd
16. K Kt P 2	K Kt to K 6th	32. Q checkmates	

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM CCXXV.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B 6th+	K to Kt 3d	4. Q takes R, checkmate	
2. R to Q R 6th+	R takes R		
3. R to Q Kt 5th+	K takes Kt		

* Suggested by Ary Scheffer's exquisite painting of 'Margaret meeting Faust on her Return from Church'—her heart in her eyes; and that heart so confidingly pure—so worldlessly innocent.

THE PAPER-CUTTER PRESENTED TO THE QUEEN, BY JOHN BROWN AND SON, CUTLERS TO HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

THE PAPER-CUTTER PRESENTED TO THE QUEEN,

Through Earl Grey, on the High Level-bridge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sept. 28, 1849, by John Brown and Son, Cutlers to her Majesty and Prince Albert, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

This beautiful specimen of workmanship* consists of a paper-cutter and penknife, made of one solid piece of ivory, the size of drawing-paper, with a view of Windsor Castle engraved on each side in the first style of the art. The end where the blade opens is mounted with a solid gold crown, set with seventy-six precious stones, viz., diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and pearls; the back spring is covered with gold; the royal arms are also in solid chased gold, with a sprig of the rose, shamrock, and thistle, and a splendidly-chased wreath of the oak-leaf and acorn. It was enclosed in a red morocco case, with gold name-plate and "Victoria" engraved upon it in Old English, the whole forming an elegant and costly present, and does great credit to the parties who presented it, and who were also the makers, viz., Messrs. John Brown and Son, who hold the appointment of cutlers to her Majesty and Prince Albert in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It was presented to her Majesty on the centre of the splendid High Level-bridge, being entrusted in the hands of Alderman Sir John Fife, who, through the Recorder of Newcastle, handed it to Earl Grey; and, just at the conclusion of the addresses from the corporations of Newcastle and Gateshead, the earl handed the knife to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who gave it into the hands of his royal mother. The Queen received it most graciously, and on opening the case appeared much pleased with the present, as well also as the royal children.

* We cannot do better than repeat what we before stated respecting this very elegant production—and of which we last week promised the ILLUSTRATION now given. The above will correct the misstatement which appeared generally in the papers respecting the presentation of the Paper Cutter on the part of Messrs. John Brown and Son to Her Majesty the Queen.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

SELECTIONS FROM NEW BOOKS.

SKETCHING.

In a delightful paper by the "Sketcher," in "Blackwood," entitled "Lynmouth Revisited," we have the following remarks on Sketching from Nature, and the mental attributes which such an accomplishment demands:—"Neither artists nor amateurs are generally sufficiently aware that a previous education is necessary to make sketching effective and expressive. We find *ourselves* everywhere. Whatever be the scenery, the sketcher brings little back that he does not take with him. Hence the diversity in the character of sketches—of different sketchers—and the one character that pervades the portfolio of each. I have heard of an artist who visited our lakes, and brought back with him only cottages! Morland would have added, or rather made the principal, the stye and pigs; and even Gainsborough's sketch-book may have shown little more than ragged pollards, and groups of rustic children. To know what is in nature, you must know what is in yourself. If you are ignorant of art, your sketches can only be accidentally good. It is possible to be a very close observer, even of minute beauties, and yet be a very bad sketcher. One of an original genius will convert and, by a bold dissimilitude in non-essentials, incorporate into his own previous conceptions whatever is before him; and thus, by preserving the great suggestive characteristics, represent Nature with a far greater truth, exhibiting her very life and feeling, than they who aim at truth through exact and minute imitation. Let this be exemplified in Salvator Rosa. Do his wild scenes of rock, and his rugged rock-engendered trees, exist to the general eye, exactly in their form, and colour, and composition, as he has represented them? The exact sketcher would have found a less correspondence in branches and foliage—a less marked living feeling between the rocks and trees; he would have found much in the colouring, especially in the green leaves, where they are so few and scattered, of an inconsistent gaiety. These would have been distracting; but his educated eye, toned by one bold feeling, rejected these, and seized the wilder characteristic, to which he resolutely, under the impulse of his genius, made all the rest subservient and suggestive. He embodied what he saw with what he felt, and marred not the savage freedom by attractive littlenesses, but gave it full play; and with an execution as bold and free, which the minute critic would pronounce not natural, though most natural, as most expressive of that spontaneous out-flung unconstrainedness of nature's growth, which really pervades all, he harmoniously brought all the parts under the dominion of one poetic feeling."

THE NAVY IN THE TIME OF CHARLES II.

When we take into consideration the state of the navy (says a writer in "Blackwood," in revising "Pepys's Diary"), during the earlier part of the reign of Charles, it is absolutely astonishing that England was able not only to cope with the Dutch on equal terms, but ultimately to subdue them. We learn from Pepys the particulars of a fact long generally known, that in no department of the state were there greater corruptions, abuses, and frauds practised than in that of the Admiralty. The pay both of officers and men was constantly in arrear, insomuch that some of them were reduced to absolute starvation whilst considerable sums were due to them. Stores were embezzled and plundered almost without inquiry. The fleets were often wretchedly commanded, for there was not then, as there is now, any restriction between the services; and new-made captains from the circle of the court, who never in their lives had been at sea, were frequently put over the heads of veterans who from boyhood had dwelt upon the ocean. There was scarcely any discipline in the navy; impressment was harshly and illegally practised, and after each engagement the sailors deserted by hundreds. So bad did matters at length become that, towards the close of the year 1666, the fleet was in actual mutiny, and the naval arm of England paralysed. The subsequent reform of the navy is mainly attributable to the firmness and determination of the Duke of York.

THE PLAGUE OF LONDON.

The metropolis has at various times suffered most severely from epidemics. In 1204, when the population must have been very small, it is recorded that two hundred persons were buried daily in the Charterhouse-yard. The mortality in 1367 has been described as terrific. In 1407, thirty thousand persons perished of a dreadful pestilence. There was another in 1478, which not only visited London with much severity, but it is said to have destroyed, throughout England, more people than fell in the wars which had raged with little intermission for the fifteen preceding years. In 1485 that mysterious complaint called the sweating sickness was very fatal in London. Fifteen years later, in 1500, the plague there was so dreadful that Henry VII. and his Court were forced to remove to Calais. The sweating sickness, described as mortal in three hours, again scourged England in 1517, and its ravages were so great that, according to Stowe, half of the inhabitants of most of the larger towns died, and Oxford was almost depopulated. In 1603-4, upwards of thirty thousand persons died of the plague in London alone; and in 1625 there was another great mortality. Since the great plague of London in 1664-5, down to our time, no very fatal epidemic—at least none at all comparable to those earlier pestilences—that any extraordinary visitation should, from its increased rarity, occasion a much higher degree of alarm. Of all the accounts extant of the plague, that of Pepys (says "Blackwood") appears to be the most truthful and the least exaggerated. He remained in London at his post until the month of August, when he removed to Greenwich; and although a timorous man, and exceedingly shy of exposing himself to unnecessary risks, he seems on this occasion to have behaved with considerable fortitude. One anecdote we cannot omit, for it tells in a few words a deep and tearful tragedy, and is, moreover, honourable to Pepys. It occurred when the plague was at its height:—"My Lord Brouncker, Sir J. Minnes, and I, up to the vestry, at the desire of the justices of the peace, in order to the doing something for the keeping of the plague from growing; but, Lord! to consider the madness of the people of the town, who will, because they are forbid, come in crowds along with the dead corpses to see them buried; but we agreed on some orders for the prevention thereof. . . . Among other stories, one was very passionate, methought, of a complaint brought against a man in the town, for taking a child from London from an infected house. Alderman Hooker told us it was the child of a very able citizen in Gracious-street, a saddler, who had buried all the rest of his children of the plague; and himself and wife, now being shut up in despair of escaping, did desire only to save the life of this little child, and so prevailed to have it removed, stark-naked, into the arms of a friend, who brought it, having put it into fresh clothes, to Greenwich; when, upon hearing the story, we did agree it should be permitted to be received, and kept in the town." It is now generally admitted that the "Account of the Plague," written by Defoe, cannot be accepted as a genuine narrative, but must be classed with the other fictions of that remarkable man, whose singular power of giving a strong impression of reality to every one of his compositions must always challenge the admiration of the reader. He has not, perhaps, aggravated the horrors of the pestilence, for that were impossible; but he has concentrated them in one heap, so as to produce a more awful picture than probably met the eye of any single citizen of London even at that disastrous period. Pepys, in his account of different visits which he was forced to make to the City when the epidemic was at its height, has portrayed the outward desolation, and the inward anxiety and apprehension, which prevailed, in more sober yet very striking colours:—"Aug. 28, 1665.—To Mr. Colville the goldsmith's, having not been for some days in the streets; but now how few people I see, and those looking like people that had taken leave of the world. To the Exchange, and there was not fifty people upon it, and but few more like to be, as they told me. I think to take adieu to-day of the London streets. . . . . 30th.—Abroad, and met with Hadley, our clerk, who, upon my asking how the plague goes, told me it increases much, and much in our parish; for, says he, there died nine this week, though I have returned but six; which is a very ill practice, and makes me think it is so in other places, and therefore the plague much greater than people take it to be. I went forth, and walked towards Moorefields, to see—God forgive my presumption!—whether I could see any dead corpse going to the grave, but, as God would have it, did not. But, Lord! how everybody's looks and discourse in the street is of death, and nothing else! and few people going up and down, that the town is like a place deserted and forsaken. . . . Sept. 6th.—To London, to pack up more things; and there I saw fires burning in the street (as it is through the whole City), by the Lord Mayor's order. Hence by water to the Duke of Albemarle's: all the way fires on each side of the Thames, and, strange to see in broad daylight, two or three burials upon the Bankside; and in the very heels of another: doubtless, all of the plague, and yet at least forty or fifty people going along with every one of them. . . . . 20th.—Lord! what a sad time it is to see no boats upon the river; and grass grows all up and down Whitehall-court, and nobody but poor wretches in the streets!" By this time the plague had become so general that all attempt to shut up the infected houses was abandoned; so that, says Pepys, "to be sure, we do converse and meet with people that have the plague upon them." A little later, when the pestilence was abating, we find this entry:—"I walked to the town; but, Lord! how empty the streets are, and melancholy! so many poor, sick people in the streets, full of sores, and so many sad stories overheard as I walk, everybody talking of this dead, and that man sick, and so many in this place, and so many in that; and they tell me that in Westminster there is never a physician, and but one apothecary, left—all being dead; but that there are great hopes of a great decrease this week: God send it!" . . . The fire of London, which occurred about the middle of the succeeding year, not only dispelled the more poignant memories of the plague, but is thought to have done good service in eradicating its remains, which still lingered in some parts of the City, and may perhaps have been the means of preventing a second outbreak of this pestilence.

AN ADVENTURE WITH A LION.

I left the vessel in company with Thibaut (says the author of the "Expedition to Discover the Sources of the White Nile") to get a swarm of finches, which birds are said to give a delicious flavour to a pillau, of which we wanted to be joint partakers. We were soon obliged to separate in order to salute the birds on both sides of their settlement. In my excursion, however, on the shore, I came all of a sudden within a few steps of a lion, without having the least distant idea that this fearful enemy could be in the neighbourhood of all our vessels, and I had only my double-barrel, which was loaded merely with small shot; whilst my huntsman, Sale, was pursuing a gazelle at a long distance off. Possibly our firing had awakened this supreme chief from his sleep, for otherwise I must have seen him before, although my eye was directed at a brace of birds at the left; because the underwood could not have concealed an object of such size, as it only reached up to the knee, and was merely interspersed here and there with a higher bush. I was just taking aim looking at me with surprise and confidence, contrary to the custom of the cunning finches, when the lion stood before me on the right, as if he had sprung from the earth. He was so close to me that he appeared to stand as high as up to my breast; but yet I stood, my poor weak weapon in my hand, holding it close to my side, with perfect presence of mind, so as to keep my face free, and to wait for the attack. I was firm, and he seemed also to be resolute. At first we stared at each other mutually. He measured me from top to toe, but disregarded the Turkish accoutrements and sunburnt countenance for my red cap, which he seemed not to despise. I, on my side, recognised in him the dreaded king of beasts, although he wore no mane, according to his usual custom, but I did not appeal to his magnanimity. At last he turned his face from me, and went away slowly, with a dreadfully pliable movement of his hinder parts, and his tail hanging down, but could not restrain himself from turning round to look at me once more, while I was trusting to the effect of one or two shots in his eyes or jaws, if it came to a contest of life or death; and really I remained standing immoveable, with too much of the lion in me to tremble, and to bring certain destruction on my head by untimely flight. However, away he went, looking round several times, but not stopping, as if he feared pursuit, and I turned my back to him slowly without even calling out a farewell; but I cast a searching look over my shoulders every now and then, right and left, expecting that he might make a spring like a cat, and I kept him in sight before me, when I was about to jump down from the shore on to the sand where the vessels and crews were.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR POOR CHILDREN.

We cannot (says "Fraser") better express our views on this all-important subject than by concluding with those of Mr. Bowyer, who truly says:—"Were, indeed, the question proposed, Which is the most unfavourable spot that could possibly be selected for unpauperizing a pauper child, through the agency of education? the answer would certainly be, The workhouse. Nor could such a place have been chosen had the subject been chiefly viewed in that light. But education has been hitherto considered by the public rather as an incident of parochial relief, than as the most powerful antagonist of pauperism."

AN INDIAN GENIUS.

His name is *Salola*, or the *Squirrel* (says the author of "Letters from Alleghany"). He is quite a young man, and has a remarkable though ttful face. He is the blacksmith of his nation, and with some assistance supplies the whole of Qualla-town with all their axes and ploughs; but, what is more, he has manufactured a number of very superior rifles and pistols, including stock, barrel, and lock; and he is also the builder of grist-mills, which grind all the corn which his people eat. A specimen of his workmanship, in the way of a rifle, may be seen at the Patent-office, in Washington, where it was deposited by Mr. Thomas; and, I believe, Salola is the first Indian who ever manufactured an entire gun. But when it is remembered that he never received a particle of education in any of the mechanic arts, but is entirely self-taught, his attainments must be considered truly remarkable. That he labours under every disadvantage in his most worthy calling, may be shown by the fact that he uses a *flint-stone* for an anvil, and a *water-blast* for a bellows. In every particular he is a most worthy man, and though unable to speak the English tongue, is a very good scholar in his own language. He is the husband of a Catawba woman, whom he married *before he could speak one word of her own tongue, or she could speak Cherokee;* but they have now established a language of their own, by which they get along very well.

A KAFIR SCHOOL.

A door, apparently in a wall (we quote "Past and Future Emigration") opened. No sound of uproarious mirth, angry remonstrance, or ill-humoured complaining, proclaimed the character of its inmates, or, indeed, gave one the idea that it was occupied at all. We entered; some twenty Kafir boys of various ages, almost all tolerably clothed, presented themselves to our view, some reading, some studying their lessons, and others writing. The centre of the group was Letitia—a Christian Kafir girl. Now, Letitia had been brought to England, and a certain clique of people at home chose to say that she was one of many hundreds—may, some thousand Christian Kafirs. The fact is that Letitia, instead of being the rule, is the exception. She is one Christian Kafir among many *thousand* heathens. What struck us most forcibly in Letitia's little school was the repose of the scene. The Kafir children are as calm in their manners as their warrior fathers, and we were singularly impressed with the musical tones of both teacher and pupils, as they read their Bible in English and in their own soft language. Strangely sounded, among these children, Letitia's question, "Who was Jesus Christ?" And a little Kafir boy lifted up his dark eyes, and answered reverently, "He was the Son of God." And then they sang or, rather, breathed a hymn; and we went out from that little place of refuge very hopeful for the Kafir children under the care of the good emigrants, but unaltered in our notion of the irreclaimability of the older generation.

IMPORTANCE OF TRUTH.

As a natural corollary from the proposition that falsehood, the principle of repulsion of particles, is the world's bane, so truth, the principle of repulsion of particles, is the world's greatest blessing, principle of the attraction of cohesion, is its greatest blessing. Again, I must declare that every idea we utter during our little life lives hereafter in some shape or other, and bears fruit after its kind, which may be gathered long in the lapse of time, or in the very antipodes. Every true man—that is, every man who utters unequivocally what he believes—is a benefactor to his country; nay more, a benefactor to the world; for he has sown a seed that will fructify for ever.

INSECTS.

The insect is a race, or order, of creatures not friendly to man, or any of the larger animals. Mrs. Somerville says:—"The mosquito and culex are spread over the world more generally than any other tribe; they are the torment of men and animals, from the poles to the equator, by night and by day; each species are numerous, and their location partial . . . . Of all places on earth, the Orinoco, and other great rivers of tropical America, are the most obnoxious to this plague. The account given by Baron Humboldt is really fearful; at no season of the year, at no hour of the day or night, can rest be found; whole districts in the Upper Orinoco are deserted on account of these insects. Different species follow one another with such precision that the time of day or night may be known accurately from their humming noise, and from the different sensations of pain which the different persons produce. The only respite is the interval of their successors, for the departure of one gang and the arrival of the next. Although the species do not mix, in some parts of the Orinoco the air is one dense cloud of poisonous insects to the height of twenty feet." The sea (observes a writer in "Blackwood's Magazine") as well as the air, is populous with insect life. The discoloured portions of the ocean generally owe their tint to myriads of insects. From this million sea off California is probably to be accounted for from this cause, "as Mr. Darwin found red and chocolate-coloured water off the coast of Chili, over spaces of several square miles, full of microscopic animalcules, darting about in every direction, and sometimes exploding"—we hope for joy. "In the Artic seas, where the water is pure, transparent, ultramarine colour, parts of twenty or thirty square miles, 1500 feet deep, are green and turbid, from the quantity of minute animalcules. Captain Scoresby calculated that it would require 80,000 persons working unceasingly, from the creation of man to the present day, to count the number of insects contained in two miles of the green water."

THE PARIS AND LONDON FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS

Fig. 1. *Garden Dress for the Country.*—Robe of French merino or cashmere; the colour grey, dark blue, green, or any one of the fashionable tints of the season. The skirt is ornamented up the front with a trimming of black velvet, composed of bands set on horizontally in rows, graduating in length from the feet to the waist, and finished at each extremity by a small loop and end. A pardessus of black velvet, made rather loose in the body, and the skirt descending about a quarter of a yard below the waist. The sleeves of the pardessus are tight from the shoulder to the elbow, and from thence hanging loose. They are lined with white silk, and are edged with one row of black silk braid, about half an inch wide. The pardessus is edged all round with the same braid, and is fastened up the front by a row of fancy silk buttons. The sleeves of the dress are tight, but unconfined at the ends, where they are edged with three rows of narrow black velvet. White muslin under-sleeves, finished with two rows of rather broad lace hanging downwards. A small round lace collar falls over the top of the pardessus. Parasol of light green silk, without fringe, and a long cane handle.

Figs. 1.

2.

Fig. 2. *Dinner Costume.*—Robe of cerulean-blue silk, with eleven narrow flounces, slightly graduated, and edged with silk trimming of a small zigzag pattern. The corsage, which is low, and rounded in front, is edged with a row of the same trimming as that on the flounces, and in front of the bosom there is a small bow of ribbon the colour of the dress. Short sleeves or epaulettes of silk, trimmed with passementerie; and attached to them are long full sleeves of white lace, gathered at the wrists on bands of lace. A small chemisette of drawn muslin, headed with lace, shades the front of the bosom. The headdress consists of a long lappet of lace, fixed on the head in slight fulness, forming a sort of demi-cap, with the ends hanging down at each side. It is ornamented with a wreath of flowers, with full side-bouquets.

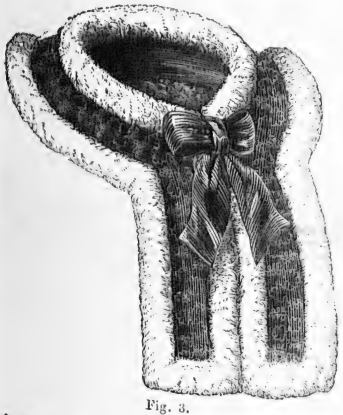


Fig. 3.

Fig. 3. *Victorine.*—This illustration represents one of the most fashionable and elegant novelties of the present season. The victorine from which our design is copied is composed of broad blue ribbon, ornamented with white silk braid, and trimmed with swansdown. A bow of blue ribbon fastens it in front of the throat. It is scarcely necessary to mention that the victorine itself may be composed of any material that taste may dictate. Velvet and quilted satin are materials very effective for the purpose. The fur may also be varied, though swansdown is that most generally employed. Chinchilla has a very pretty effect, especially in combination with rose-colour or blue; and a narrow bordering of sable is at once rich and elegant on a victorine of green or purple velvet.

Fig. 4. *Infant's Mantle.*—The material is fine scarlet merino, and the trimming silk braid and fringe of the same colour. It should be lined with white silk, and may be wadded if deemed requisite. Both the mantle and cape are cut out in scalloping round the edges, thereby giving a most novel and elegant effect to the fringe. The braid is set on in a running-foliage pattern, and the centre of the large leaves is filled up by crimson satin, which imparts a peculiar brilliancy and richness to the whole.

Fig. 5. *Lady's Travelling Bonnet.*—This bonnet is admirably contrived to ensure comfort and convenience in travelling. Gentlemen have long ago adopted the custom of wearing travelling-caps; but until the present time, if a lady on a long, weary journey ventured to enjoy a brief snatch of repose by resting her head in the corner of a carriage, it was at the risk of dooming her bonnet to destruction, and herself to an intolerable headache. These inconveniences are now perfectly obviated by the newly-invented bonnet which we here describe. It is made without any stiff frame, so that it may be folded up into a small compass without the slightest damage. It is composed of black cloth or velvet, all in one piece, and drawn up in the centre of the crown, where it is fastened by a button. This bonnet may be trimmed with an ostrich feather, or with a pink rosette on each side, as shown in our ILLUSTRATION.

Fig. 4.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

Rich broché silks, figured with wreaths or bouquets of flowers, are now extremely fashionable; they are employed for evening dresses in demi-toilette. The richness of these fabrics renders unnecessary any ornament or trimming on the skirts of the dresses. They are usually made with corsages cut square and low in front; or, open en cœur, to the waist, the open part being filled up by a chemisette, over which is an ornamental trimming of ribbon, disposed in rows in the echelle pattern. Occasionally the corsages are made with revers. Dresses of plainer kinds of figured silks and satin are in the redingote form; the skirts either entirely without trimming of any kind, or merely with front trimmings of fancy buttons, or quillings of narrow ribbon or lace.

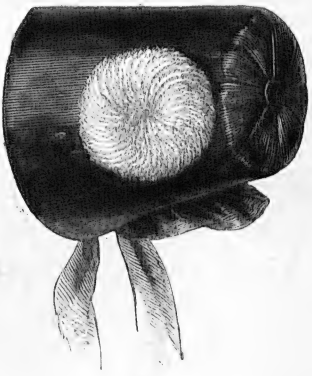


Fig. 5.

Merino, satin de laine, and indeed all plain dresses for outdoor wear and négligé, are, without exception, made with the corsages very high and close, and for the most part ornamented with fancy buttons or braid, or both.

Many drawn satin bonnets made for the autumn have very wide runnings, and they are ornamented round the edge with bouillonnées. Some are entirely without trimming, or it is merely only very lightly disposed on each side of the

bonnet. A few drawn bonnets of dark-coloured crape, as dark blue or brown, have been made for the present season. They are trimmed with ruches of tulle or ribbon, or with bouquets and tulle. Coloured as well as black velvet will be fashionable for winter bonnets. Dark blue and violet will be fashionable colours; and for these bonnets feathers will be the favourite ornaments. Velvet and satin bonnets may be lined with a colour different from that of the outside.

Casavecks will be general, if we may judge from the number being made. For the morning they are generally of the same material as the dress; but they are frequently made of velvet, which may be worn with any dress. For the latter we have had imported from Paris casavecks of velvet and satin trimmed with ermine, and of satin trimmed with ribbon and lace. The shape of mantelets is tending very much towards the shawl form: that is to say, terminating in points behind and in front.

THE CHURCH.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has contributed the munificent sum of £100 to the Lambeth Anti-Cholera and Dwellings Improvement Committee.

HEALTH OF THE BISHOP OF EXETER.—The Lord Bishop of Exeter arrived at the palace on Saturday afternoon last, from the north of England in greatly-improved health. The right rev. prelate attended St. Petrock's Church, and took part in the communion service, on Sunday morning; his lordship also attended divine service at the cathedral in the afternoon, and the Rev. Prebendary Lupton preached an excellent sermon. The bishop will hold his ordination on Sunday, the 21st instant, but has postponed the confirmation, appointed for this month, until an early period in the ensuing summer.

The health of the Bishop of Llandaff has undergone no favourable change, we regret to say, since our last report; the painful symptoms of his lordship's malady are only at times mitigated, and, although not materially worse, the strength is less.

RESIGNATION OF THE BISHOP OF MADRAS.—The Right Rev. Dr. G. T. Spencer, one of our oldest colonial bishops, has intimated his intention of no longer presiding over the diocese of Madras, in consequence of his impaired health. The Venerable Archdeacon Deatry, who has spent a large portion of his life as a missionary in India, and who for some years held the archdeaconry of Calcutta, has been nominated as the successor of Dr. Spencer in the bishopric of Madras, and will proceed to his distant diocese in the course of a few weeks.

The Rev. Joseph Cooper of Christchurch have presented the Rev. Samuel Buckland, M.A., of their society, to the perpetual curacy of Great Torrington, Devon, value £163 per annum.

OXFORD.—The 10th having been the first day of term, a congregation was holden for granting graces and conferring degrees.

THE NAVY.

PRIZE MONEY.—Notice is hereby given to Captain (then Commander) Henry Chads and the officers and crew of her Majesty's ship Styx, who were actually on board and entitled to share in the proceeds arising from the capture of the steam-vessel Rosalina, on the 1st of January, 1848, that the distribution thereof will be made on the 29th inst., at No. 1, James-street, Adelphi, and where the lists will be recalled every Wednesday and Friday for three months.

SURVEYOR OF THE NAVY'S DEPARTMENT.—The Admiralty have recently thrown greater responsibility on the department of the Surveyor of the Navy. Their lordships have ordered that all reports and correspondence on the subject of vacancies, promotions, or changes of officers and workmen in her Majesty's dockyards is to be transacted through him.

LONDON GAZETTE.

October 5.

WAR-OFFICE, Oct. 5.—3rd Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Lieut. F. Chaplin, from 3rd Light Dragoons, to be lieutenant, vice Slade, who exchanges. 3rd Light Dragoons—Lieut. W. H. Slade, from 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be lieutenant, vice Chaplin, who exchanges. 2nd Regiment of Foot—Ensign R. B. Russell to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Monckton, who retires; Ensign C. Dupuis to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Spence, who retires; Lieut. J. A. Forrest to be captain, by purchase, vice Johnson; Second Lieut. and Adjutant C. Carter to have the rank of first lieutenant; Second Lieut. J. W. T. Dickron to be first lieutenant, by purchase, vice Forrest. 27th Foot—Capt. F. Palmer, from 36th Foot, to be captain, vice Herring, who exchanges. 29th Foot—Ensign J. Lapp to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ferris, whose promotion, by purchase, is hereby cancelled; Ensign J. J. H. Gordon, from the 71th Foot, to be ensign, vice Kelly, from 76th Foot. 36th Foot—Lieut. J. Ross to be captain, by purchase, vice Keogh, who retires; Ensign G. F. C. Pocock to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Rose. 36th Foot—Capt. F. C. Herring, from 27th Foot, to be captain, vice Palmer, who exchanges. 42nd Foot—Lieut. J. M'Dougall, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be lieutenant, vice Rose, promoted. 76th Foot—Lieut. G. C. Miller to be captain, by purchase, vice Wilkins, who retires; Ensign H. E. Bayly to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Miller. 1st West India Regiment—Ensign W. A. Biddle to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Philan, deceased. 2nd West India Regiment—Ensign M. S. H. Eaton to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Gardiner, deceased; Sergt. M. M'Hugh to be ensign, vice Eaton.

UNATTACHED.—Lieut. J. Cochrane, from the 19th Foot, to be captain, without purchase.

LAW AND POLICE.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.—Before Mr. Sergeant Adams, Assistant Judge.—The criminal business for the October quarter sessions commenced on Tuesday morning. The calendar was a light one, there being but 59 prisoners for trial, 26 of them being indicted for felony, and three for misdemeanour; 32 prisoners could read and write imperfectly, six could read only, two could read and write well, and nineteen could neither read nor write. The grand jury having been sworn, the learned Judge delivered the usual charge to them. It related entirely to the nature of their office, and the grand jury having retired the court proceeded to the ordinary business.

THE DANGER OF PROXIMITY!—A HANDKERCHIEF AND A PAIR OF GLOVES.

Joseph Smith, a very respectably-attired young man, and respectably connected, was indicted for stealing a handkerchief and a pair of gloves from the person of Mr. George Evans Marriott, architect, 89, Fleet-street. Mr. Parry appeared for the prisecutor.—The prosecutor deposed that on the evening of the 5th instant, about half-past ten o'clock, he was standing in Highstreet, Camden-town, looking at a house on fire. There was a great crowd of persons standing about, and the prisoner at the bar was standing immediately behind him. He felt the hand of some person fumbling in his coat-pocket, and, turning sharply round, said to the prisoner, "My friend, you are making too free with my pockets," and as he said this he missed from his coat-pocket a handkerchief and a pair of gloves. The next minute he saw the gloves picked up. The prisoner then went to the street.—Mr. Parry made a very energetic address to the jury on behalf of the prisoner, and observed that he was a most respectable young married man, and had been for more than fifteen years in the service of Messrs. Wiggan and Co., hop-factors, &c., in the Borough, and had always borne and deserved a most unexceptionable character. He happened to reside near the scene of the fire of which mention had been made, and, as it created a great hubbub in the neighbourhood, he went out to see what was the matter, and therefore he had a legitimate reason for being there, and had not, as the unfortunate thieves generally did, run pell-mell up in a crowd for the mere purpose of picking pockets. The learned gentleman very forcibly urged that the policeman and the prosecutor might be mistaken as to what they said the prisoner did, and that the handkerchief and the gloves might have been abstracted by friends.

Mr. Serjeant Adams then addressed the jury, and observed that he was a most respectable young married man, and had been for more than sixteen years in the service of Messrs. Wiggan and Co., hop-factors, &c., in the Borough, and had always borne and deserved a most unexceptionable character. He happened to reside near the scene of the fire of which mention had been made, and, as it created a great hubbub in the neighbourhood, he went out to see what was the matter, and therefore he had a legitimate reason for being there, and had not, as the unfortunate thieves generally did, run pell-mell up in a crowd for the mere purpose of picking pockets. The learned gentleman very forcibly urged that the policeman and the prosecutor might be mistaken as to what they said the prisoner did, and that the handkerchief and the gloves might have been abstracted by friends.

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HORRID CRUELTY OF A STEPMOTHER.

At Bow-street, on Saturday last, *Margaret Heard*, the wife of a labouring man, residing at 16, King-street, Long-acre, appeared before Mr. Henry, on her recognizances, to answer a charge of cruelty towards her stepdaughter, aged thirteen years. It having been represented a few days back, by the lodgers in the house, that the girl was in the habit of receiving severe chastisement from the defendant, in consequence of which she was reduced to an unhealthy state of mind, an officer was sent to inquire into the matter, and he was informed that her sufferings were great, not only from the frequent beatings she had received, but that she had to pick up any garbage she could find in the yard to eat, being denied the common necessaries of life. After being cautioned as to her future conduct, she promised not to repeat such savage treatment. The officer, being detained a short time in the house by the inmates, he heard the defendant inflict several blows on the girl, and on entering the room found her under the fireplace, receiving from the muscle-staff she had received.—The defendant said she was compelled to correct the girl for her obstinacy, and for telling lies about her to the other lodgers; besides, she got as much food as the defendant's children, which did not seem sufficient for her.—Mr. Henry ordered her to be remanded, to ascertain if the parish authorities would prosecute, and ordered the child to be sent to the workhouse.

PENNY-THEATRE MORALITY.

At Marlborough-street, *Charles Harris*, *John Coolidge*, *Edward Lake*, *John Green*, and *Cornelius Denny*, five rough-looking lads, were brought before Mr. Bingham, charged with having been concerned in a disturbance at a penny theatre in the New-road, by which a large broken and destroyed property to a considerable amount. The penny theatre where the disturbance occurred is in Bath-place, New-road, and has been for some months past the source of continued annoyance to the respectable inhabitants in the neighbourhood, who have repeatedly drawn the attention of the vagabonds, and of boys who frequent the place, to the nuisance, but without any effect. A person named Lamb, has been summoned to this court, but nothing effectual has hitherto been accomplished. Last night a number of young girls, varying in age from about thirteen to sixteen, and of the lowest class, for the admission of the unfortunate frequenting this penny theatre, were assembled before the court to hear the fate of their companions. From the evidence it appeared that, last week, the defendants and others were in the pit, when a scuffle arose leading to the penny theatre, when one of them began fighting, and soon created a general disturbance. The gas-lights were put out, a rush was made to the money-taker's cash-box, and windows were smashed in every direction. It required the presence of a strong body of police-constables to quell the riot.—Two of the defendants were pointed out by Charles Clark, a manager of the house, as the principal leaders of the row. He was employed by the proprietor to keep order at the theatre; but it was impossible, on the night in question, owing to the violence of the defendants. There were about four hundred persons in the theatre.—Henry Lamb, the proprietor, said it was a penny theatre, and the entertainments were of the usual description

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOBSON'S brief List offers the greatest advantages to Families about to Emigrate!

	s. d.		s. d.
Printed dressing gowns, each	16	Ladies' chemises . each	1 2
Ditto, lined throughout	6 6	Ditto, of ticking	2 6
White twilled shirts	6 6	"Smedley's" and "Warner's"	
Checked or fancy ditto	5 6	patent merino drawers, vests,	
Delaine lined throughout	10 6	and union dresses complete.	
Plain flannel, with wrist	8 6	Lambs' wool kneecaps.	
Plaid, pink and printed	8 6	Coloured knitted spencers, from	
Ladies' long-cloth night-dresses, full	2 6	2s. 9d. each.	
Ditto, trimmed	3 6	Gents' shirts, 1s. 9d. and 2s.	
Ditto, frilled	1 6	Ditto, linen fronts, 2s. to 5s. 9d.	
Long-cloth shirts	1 2	Youths' linen fronts, 1s. 9d.	
Long-cloth slips, 4 yards round	2 3	Boys' ditto, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d.	
Infants' French merino cloaks, trimmed with silk	16 6	Gents' night shirts, 2s. and 2s. 6d.	
Silk braided hoods . . .	6 6	Youths' ditto, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d.	
Ditto, inferior	4 6	Small drawers, 8d. per pair, the dozen.	
Coloured flannel petticoats	4 6	Medium sizes, 6s. 6d. ditto.	
		Full inside, 8s. 6d. ditto.	

Country Shopkeepers who forward one stamp may procure the Catalogue of Baby Linen, Juvenile Clothing, and Outfitting Goods.

127, HIGH-STREET, BOROUGH.

LESSONS in Millinery and Dress-making.—Mrs. BROWN, 14, Middleton-street, St. John's-street-road, Clerkenwell, associate of Madame Lockyer, from her Establishment, gives lessons, at her own residence, on the above subjects, on her easy method of TEACHING the art of DRESS-MAKING in a series of Lessons. She undertakes, by the strictest attention, to give a correct, useful, and practical knowledge of cutting, fitting, and finishing, with Parisian models and paper patterns, &c. The correctness of her system can be fully substantiated by references to her pupils. Dressmakers and milliners supplied with paper patterns from Paris.

LESSONS in Millinery and Dress-making.—Mrs. H., 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, will RESUME her Lessons in the above Arts, which are taught in a Series of Twelve Lessons, at the following Terms:—Private Lessons, 3 guineas; Lessons with Apprentices, 2 guineas; Lessons, underwaists to convey to persons of the most limited capacity a correct knowledge to convey to persons of the most limited capacity a correct knowledge to convey to persons of the most limited capacity a correct knowledge

SHAWLS.—Superb French filled SHAWLS, two yards square, at 9s. 11d.; Scotch Tweed do., 4s. 11½d. R. HOOPER is this day offering the largest and most elegant assortment of all his new textures in Long and Square Shawls, Mantles, &c. The Mantle Department abounds in every modern design of the season, and at the most moderate prices.
HOOPER, 43, OXFORD-STREET.

GENERAL Mourning.—Ladies are respectfully informed that R. HOOPER has become the successful purchaser of a large lot of BLACK SILKS, CRAPES, PARAMATTAS, FRENCH TWILLS, COBURG CLOTHS, &c.; and as they are of the best manufacture, and at about half-price, no further comment is necessary than that the Stock is perfectly fast. Patent yard-wide rolled Crapes, 1s. and upwards; 6-4 ditto, the widest width made, 1s. 11½d.; Paramattas, from 1s.; Cobarge, 9½d. and 1s.; French Twills, 1s. and 1s. 6d.; Orleans, 6d.; Black and White Prints, 1s. 11½d. the full dress; and a rich Black Ducape Silk Dress for £1. 3s. 6d.
AT HOOPER'S, 43, OXFORD-STREET.

SHAWLS and Mantles.—Messrs. J. and J. HOLMES beg to announce that their Stock is now replete with the newest designs in FRENCH and BRITISH CASHMERE SHAWLS, adapted for autumnal wear, as well as numerous productions in Saxony wool. They are also displaying in the Mantle department several Parisian modes in various new materials, some of which have already received the approbation and patronage of royalty and many of the aristocracy.—India, French, and British Shawl Emporium, 171, 173, and 175, Regent-street.

AUTUMN and Winter Novelties in LADIES' DRESS.—CAMERON and VIALL, 50, Oxford-street, respectfully announce that their STOCK of SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, and a great variety of new textures in Dresses, are now ready for inspection. They particularly invite attention to their READY-MADE SKIRT Department: RICH GLACÉ SILK, with four flounces, at 29s. 6d.; 36s., 42s., and 42s.; GLACÉ BELONAS, with from four to six flounces, one guinea, including full complements for the Corsage. Embroidered French Merinos, Alpacas, &c. &c., suitable for Flannels, Ribbons, Hosiery, and Gloves.
The price of every article is marked in plain figures.
CAMERON and VIALL, 50, OXFORD-STREET.

EXPOSITION of Ladies' Cloaks and MANTLES for Autumn Wear.—There is a great novelty in CLOAKS and MANTLES this season.—Black Velvet Mantles, trimmed with Dentelle de Laine, are much worn in Paris, and they are rendered at much lower prices than heretofore. Mantles for young Ladies have received the especial attention of the Parisian artistes this Autumn, and the result has been most successful. The Nobility, Gentry, and the Public are respectfully informed that the periodical supply of Cloaks and Mantles at the London General Mourning Warehouse is now complete in an equal degree both of Mourning Apparel and the varieties in demand for Ladies not necessarily in black.—THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 247, 249, 251, Regent-street.
W. C. JAY, Proprietor.

ENGRAVINGS of all the New and Fashionable PARISIAN MANTLES are in course of preparation, and will be submitted for inspection in a few days, at the LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street; or forwarded to any part of the country, on application, and will be found to convey a very correct idea of the prevailing unusually-elegant modes of the season.
W. C. JAY, Proprietor.

FRENCH MERINOS, &c.

STAGG and MANTLE invite the attention of Purchasers to their Stock of Cobourg and Orleans Cloths, French Merinos, &c.

	s.	d.	
Fine Orleans, in all colours . . from	0	8½	per yard.
Ditto, first Black, warranted . . . "	0	8½	"
Cobourgs in every new colour . . . "	1	0	"
French Merinos at 3s. 3d. per yard, worth 3s.			
Indiana, Lustres, &c., equally cheap.			

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TO the Nobility and Gentry Purchasing SILKS—

	s.	d.	
Satin Checked Gros de Naples, from	1	6½	per yard.
Plain and Figured Glacés . . . "	1	11½	"
Rich Checked Stripes (¾ wide) . "	2	10	the Dress.
" Damask Brocades . . . "	3	0	"
Fast Black Ducapes . . . . "	1	4½	per yard.
Rich Watered Ditto . . . . "	2	11½	"
" Satinettes . . . . . "	1	9½	"
Real Irish Poplins . . . . "	1	6½	"

AT STAGG and MANTLE'S,
1, 2, and 3, Leicester-square.

SHAWLS, Paletots, Mantles, &c.—The largest, cheapest, and most recherché Stock in London of the above indispensable articles of costume
At STAGG and MANTLE'S,
1, 2, and 3, Leicester-square, London.

£10,000 Worth of New Autumn and WINTER GOODS (all purchased before the advance). Silks, Velvets, Merinos, Shawls, Mantles, Embroidered Dresses, Cashmeres, Tweeds, Plaids, Furs, Flannels, Hose, Ribbons, &c., now offering, most desirable bargains, at JOHN BROWN'S London Silk Establishment and Family Linen Warehouse, 137, OXFORD-STREET.
N.B. Beautiful French Merinos, 2s. 4½d., 2s. 11½d.; Lyons Velvets, 4s. 11d., 5s. 9d., 9s. 9d.; Glacé Silks, 1s. 9½d., 2s. 3½d.; Rich Satin Robes, 16s. 9d.; Embroidered French Merino Robes, 22s. 9d. 1000 Scotch Wool Shawls, squares, 4s. 9d. to 12s. 9d.; 4½ yards long, 3s. 9d. to 18s. 9d.
P.S. Patterns sent into the country, postage free.

THE Regal Polkas, hand-knitted with the finest Super Fleecy, forwarded free upon receipt of post-office orders for the respective amounts. Colours—Claret, Blue, Green, &c., or to order in any colour. No. 1 size, from three to six years, 7s. 6d.; No. 2 size, seven to twelve years, 9s. 6d.; No. 3, ladies' size, 12s. Babies' Polkas, one to two years, in finest Berlin wool, 6s. 6d. The above amounts include carriage to any part of the United Kingdom. This is the fourth season of these beautifully-fitting POLKAS being advertised, and the demand this year is larger than ever, is being last year acknowledged by the principal nobility, gentry, and the public generally, the only Polka combining comfort with elegance of shape. Every description of Halzendorfer's, Berlin Wool, and all articles of Fancy Needlework, at wholesale prices. Assortments to any amount forwarded to all parts; if above £2, carriage free. Orders to be made payable at the Chief Office, to EDWARD DRESSER ROGERS, Wholesale Berlin Warehouse, 101, Borough, London.

SQUIRREL FURS.

THOMAS POPPY, Victoria-house, 285 and 286, HIGH HOLBORN, having made an advantageous purchase in Squirrel Skins, can now offer to buyers—

	s.	d.
1850 Riding Boas, full size, at	3	11 worth 6s. 6d.
1350 Ditto, very choice	5	11 " 8s. 9d.
800 Victorines, full size	4	11 " 7s. 6d.
700 Pair of Cuffs, from 1s. 3d. to	3	6 worth double.

SABLES.

A choice lot of Russian Riding Boas at . .	45s. 0d.
700 Rich Sable Minx	11s. 9d. to 21s. 0d.
1700 American Sable, equal to Russian in colour, 9s. 10½d.	
With Cuffs of every description to match.	
MUFFS (Full Size).	

Squirrel 6s. 11d.; American Sable, 8s. 9d.; Minx, 15s. 9d.; Russian Sable, 42s.; French Sable, 38s.; Stone Marten, 25s.—All guaranteed, and sent for approval ten miles free of cost.

LACE and Baby Linen Warehouses, 58, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD. Observe:—The newest, cheapest, and best assorted Stock of LACE and BABY LINEN, in all its various branches, is at NICHOLSON'S, 58, St. Paul's churchyard.
Ladies in the country can effect an immense saving by sending for samples from the following list:—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Infants' Long Robes .	4	11	French Cambric Caps, Worked Caps . .	1	11
Very richly-worked do.	10	6	Ditto, trimmed fully .	3	6
Monthly Gowns . . .	2	6	Diaper Pinafores . .	1	0
Ditto Caps	1	3	Long Cambmere Cloaks .	8	6

Post-office Orders payable to Charles Nicholson, 58, St. Paul's-churchyard.

THE following NEW and EXTRAORDINARY CHEAP GOODS are now being offered by
BEECH AND BERRALL, 63 AND 64, EDGWARE-ROAD:—
Upwards of 25,000 yards of elegant Striped, Checked, Brocaded, and Glacé SILKS, at 1s. 9½d., 1s. 11½d., and 2s. 4½d. per yard.
An unequalled Stock of Plain Black SILKS and SATINETTES, commencing at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. the dress.
Rich DUCAPES, Watered Ditto, ARMURES, and Black DRESS SATINS, at the same moderate prices.
1500 Pieces of real FRENCH MERINOES (warranted all wool), in Black and all Colours, at 2s. 4½d., 2s. 11½d., and 3s. 6½d. per yard.
30 Bales of real WELSH FLANNELS, at 8½d., 9½d., and 1s. 0½d. per yard.
Patterns sent for inspection postage free.
Rich Velvet MANTLES, of the latest Shapes, lined with silk and quilted throughout, in Black, Waterloo Blue, Greens, and Claret.
ADELAIDES, &c. &c., at Two Guineas each.
New TWEED MANTLES, fashionably trimmed, at 21s. each.
Address—BEECH AND BERRALL, Nos. 63 and 64, EDGWARE-ROAD.
N.B.—All Parcels to the amount of £5 will be sent to any part of the country carriage paid.

AUTUMN FASHIONS.
SEWELL and CO.
Have just received their AUTUMN MANTLES and CLOAKS, and invite ladies to see some of the best Styles they have ever offered. They comprise Satins, Velvets, Tweeds, and many new materials.
AUTUMN SILKS.—5000 to 6000 yards of the cheapest Silks ever offered, from 2s. to 2s. 6½d. per yard.
VELVETS, for which this House has been noted for the last quarter of a century. Their importation this season is unusually large. Places for dresses 6s., 7s. 6d., and 9s. 6d.; and the very best LYONS quality, in all colours, 12s. 6d.—last year 19s. 6d.
Tweed and warm Materials for Dresses purchased during the Summer from 2s. to 2s. 3d. the double width, worth 3s.—Patterns can be forwarded post free.
640 Lace Dresses, with double skirts and tucks, purchased of a manufacturer retiring from business, at 12s. 6d., worth a guinea and a half.
The remaining Stock of M. Artois Dupert's beautiful long Barège Shawls, sent to any part of England, Ireland, or Scotland free, enclosing a Post-office order for One Guinea.
44, 45, and 46, OLD COMPTON-STREET, and 46 and 47, FRITH-STREET, SOHO.

CURTAIN DAMASKS SELLING OFF.
IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS, PERSONS FURNISHING, DRAPERS, UPHOLSTERERS, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY.
L. and M. WORMS, 106 to 110, WHITECHAPEL-ROAD, beg to announce, that they have instructions from the executors of the late T. Hempson, of Halifax, deceased, to DISPOSE instanter of the whole of the Damasks and Paramattas. To convey an idea of the extraordinary reduction, it may be stated that the Stock, amounting to upwards of £5000, consisting entirely of Curtain Lot 1. 120 pieces washing damasks, all at 6½d., originally 9½d. Lot 2. 150 pieces ditto, 8½d., originally 12½d. Lot 3. 300 pieces ditto, all 10½d., originally 1s6d. Lot 4. 80 pieces, all 1s. 0½d., originally 1s. 7d. Lot 5. 100 pieces, all 1s2d., originally 2s. Lot 6. About 100 pieces Neuilly damask to be sold at the reduced price of 1s. 9d. per yard, the actual worth being about 3s. Lot 7. Self-coloured worsted damasks, 1s. 2d. per yard. Lot 8. Superb cloth-finished ditto, 1s. 6½d., originally 2s. 6d.; very superior ditto, 1s. 11d., originally 3s. 6d. Also just received, 150 pieces Brussels carpetings, 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 9d., extraordinarily cheap. Patterns postage free to any part of the kingdom. Parties sending for the same will please describe colour and quality required.
Direct to L. and M. WORMS, 106 to 110, WHITECHAPEL-ROAD, opposite the London Hospital.

LATE GEORGE AND BRADLEY,
SILK-MERCERS, FROM HOLYWELL-STREET.
MR. GEORGE RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

JOHN GEORGE
Begs to acquaint his numerous Patrons and the Public that, in consequence of relinquishing business, the whole of his Stock of Glacé and Figured Silks, Satins, Velvets, Irish Poplins, Mantles, Shawls, Cashmere, and every description of Fancy Dresses, for morning and evening wear, must be SOLD OFF immediately.
The house WILL BE CLOSED from Thursday, the 11th, to Saturday, the 13th, inclusive, and OPENED on MONDAY, the 15th, when every article will be marked in PLAIN FIGURES, at an immense reduction, to effect an immediate clearance.
J. G. ventures to hope that the well-known respectability of his house will be a sufficient guarantee for the principle upon which this Sale will be conducted.
102, REGENT-STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE CONDUIT-STREET.
Oct. 11, 1849.

PUBLIC NOTICE!!
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP OF KING AND SHEATH.
W. W. SHEATH,
Having already advertised a Dissolution of Partnership, also his determination to sell off the STOCK at a very considerable Reduction from the Cost Prices, begs most respectfully to call the attention of Ladies in town and country to the undermentioned List, which, he flatters himself, will be found full 30 per cent. lower than can possibly be offered at any other house:—
Checked and Striped Glacé Silks, from 15s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. the full Dress.
Rich Brocaded Satins and Poult de Soies, at 35s. the full Dress.
The Richest Qualities in Reps and Damasine Brocades, 47s. 6d. the full Dress.
Very rich Black and Coloured Moires, 59s. 6d. the full Dress; usually sold at four guineas.
Magnificent Lyons Satins, at 70s. the Dress; worth at least eight guineas.
Black and Coloured Lyons and Spitalfields Velvets, for Dresses and Mantles, will be found worthy of attention.
MOURNING SILKS.
Black Glacé, Gros, and Ducapes, 1s. 4½d. to 2s. 11d. per yard.
Rich French, Radzameres, Gros de Ecosse, Gros Royal, Reps, Ottomans, and Damasine Silks, 49s. 6d. the full Dress.
Superior Black and Coloured French Merinos, at 12s. 6d. the full Dress.
4500 yards of Plain and Brocht French Bellonas, all at 1s. 2½d. per yard; cannot be bought elsewhere under 1s. 9½d.
Alpaca, Coburghs, Orleans, Paramattas, &c., in every variety, equally cheap.
Patterns will be sent (postage free) to any part of the Kingdom.
Address—W. W. SHEATH, 261, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

243, REGENT-STREET, three doors from Princes-street, Hanover-square.
KING and CO., SILK-MERCERS, &c.,
Beg most respectfully to announce that they have opened their New Premises (243, Regent-street) with upwards of £20,000 worth of the richest Silks, Satins, Velvets, Valenciennes and Brussels Lace, Linens, Shawls, Cloaks, Haberidashery, Ribbons, Hosiery, &c. &c.;
ALL NEW MANUFACTURED GOODS.
KING AND CO. INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING LIST OF PRICES:—
Very fine French Merinos, at 11s. 6d. the full dress.
Very rich Glacé, Striped and Checked Silks, at 18s. 6d. the full dress.
Very rich Brocaded Satins, at 35s. the full dress.
Very rich Silk Velvets, at 50s. the full dress.
The richest Glacé Armures, &c., at 35s. the full dress.
Black Glacé, Watered, and Brocaded Poult de Soies, at the following extraordinary low prices:—
Very rich Black Glacé Silks, three-quarters wide, at 25s. the full dress.
Very rich Black Brocaded Satins, at 30s. the full dress.
Very rich Watered Poult de Soies, at 35s. the full dress.
Very rich Black Barathees, Gros Royals, &c., at 35s. the full dress.
Valenciennes and Brussels Lace.
French Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Table Linens and Sheetings.
Irish Linens and Long Cloths.
Flannels and Blankets.
Quilts and Counterpanes.
Coburghs and Saxony Cloths.
Orleans and Paramattas.
Hosiery and Haberdashery.
Ribbons, and all the Paris and London Novelties for the present Season, equally cheap.
LADIES RESIDING IN THE COUNTRY ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY INFORMED THAT KING AND CO. WILL FORWARD PATTERNS FOR INSPECTION (FREE OF EXPENSE) TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.
PLEASE TO ADDRESS,
KING AND COMPANY,
243, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.
N.B. MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

IRISH Poplin and Tabinet.—Under the patronage of her Majesty, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge, and all the Royal Family. ELLIOT'S, 43, PALL-MALL.
The only House for the exclusive sale in Elliot's, Pall-mall.

MESSRS. CAMERON and VIALL beg most respectfully to inform their Patrons, the Ladies of the Nobility, and Public generally, that they have opened for New and Spacious Show-room, replete with every novelty in Shawls, Cloaks, and Mantles; also, Long and Square Shawls, Satins, Velvets, &c. At 12 o'clock they will give an idea of the prevailing fashion for the season.
CAMERON and VIALL, 50, Oxford-street.

TO Ladies.—The Zone of Beauty for 18s. 6d., that much approved article of a lady's toilet, which, easy, simple, and elegant, imparts a sylph-like roundness to the waist without restraint or pressure. Ladies who have not yet experienced the comfort and elegance of this celebrated Corset, are informed, that by sending the size of their waists to DORE and GEORGES, 9, New Bond-street, one can be fitted with the utmost exactitude. Dressmaking from 5s. 6d.

GREAT Bargains in Rice, Dunstable, and FANCY BONNETS, at HOWDEN'S ROYAL RICE HOUSE, 292, HIGH HOLBORN.—Ladies assisted to procure a good and cheap Bonnet are particularly invited to pay this Establishment a visit, where they can purchase a single Bonnet at wholesale price.
A large assortment of Crape, Mourning, and Widows' Bonnets, equally cheap.
Observe—Howes's Royal Blue House, 292, High Holborn.

VELVET Bonnets.—Wedding and Mourning Bonnets.—Mrs. BLAIR has now ready a most splendid novelties in Velvet, Satin, and Glacé Bonnets. Wedding Bonnets made to order in three hours. Widows' and Mourning Bonnets and German Velvet ditto, 4s. to 14s.; Brunswick, and Velvet and coloured Straws, 1s. to 4s.; Dress, Bonnet, and Widow's Caps, 6d. to 6s.; Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Blonde, &c. &c. &c. MERCHANTS AND THE TRADE SUPPLIED. Orders, containing remittances, executed with the utmost promptitude.—At BAZIN'S Twenty-five per cent. under commission house.—At BAZIN'S Warehouse, 295, High Holborn.

PARISIAN Felt Bonnets.—Jupp and SON, Hatters to her Majesty and the Royal Family, most respectfully beg to announce to the Nobility and Gentry that the above elegant Bonnets will be ready for the season. They have a large assortment suitable for the present season, for travelling or promenade, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of the same, and which they feel greatly honoured by an inspection of the former of Argyll-street, established House, No. 226, Regent-street, the latter of their old place. Jupp and Son also beg to inform Ladies of the latest and most approved Riding Hats and Habits of the first quality, which are supplied with Riding Hats and every other article required in equestrian exercise, at the same Establishment.

WEDDING Orders and India Outfits, executed in the first style of Fashion at the lowest possible prices, for ready money, at Mrs. NORTON'S Show Linen and Muslin Rooms, 72, Strand, where an extensive assortment of Ladies' Dress and Robes a la Dejeuner and Demi-Toilette, Corsets, and Robes a la Reine, in a great variety of Fancy Print, Silk, and Printed Flannel, with a beautiful variety of Fancy Linen and Children's Dresses, are kept ready made. LADIES' REGISTERED EQUESTRIAN SHIRT can only be obtained at Mrs. NORTON'S, 72, Strand, Adelphi.

LEFT-OFF Clothes, Regimentals, &c.—LEFT-OFF WANTED.—Ladies and Gentlemen having LEFT-OFF WEARING APPAREL, Regimentals, Jewellery, &c. &c., that they dispose of, in any quantities, will find a full value given for the same, to any amount, and meet with punctual attendance by Mrs. HUTCHINGS, distance, on addressing, pre-paid, to Mr. or Mrs. HUTCHINGS, 16, 17, Dean-street, High Holborn. Parcels from the country returned the utmost value immediately remitted by post-office order.

LADIES using Berlin Wool, Fleecy Floss, and Purse Silk, Knitting Cotton, Berlin Patterns, Canvas, &c., should make their purchases at BERLIN WAREHOUSE, old-established WHOLESALE and RETAIL, 147, STRAND, corner of WORSTED WAREHOUSE, 3, LITTLE QUEEN-STREET, Holborn. Parcels sent from a large and bright assortment of all kinds of Wools of very superior quality, at the retail prices of colours, at prices much lower than at the retail houses in general. COTTON, WOOL for Jewellers, &c.—Country orders punctually attended to.

MORTGAGE and Accountancy Office, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, CITY. Twenty-four years established.
Mortgages and redeemable annuities promptly effected on the most advantageous terms, and the funds, reversions, and policies of parties in want of immediate cash, or desirous of realising their property, duly valued. No charge whatever made if the business be not completed.
N.B. Embarrassed individuals judiciously advised, and their affairs with creditors in town and country amicably arranged without delay or loss.
Consultations strictly confidential and free.
Application to Messrs. HAWKES and CO. will meet attention.

THE Royal General Annuity Society for Allowing Annuities to Aged Persons once in Prosperity, from all parts of the United Kingdom.
Founded A.D. 1827.
Persons desirous of becoming Candidates at the next Election are requested to apply for the forms of recommendation, which must be returned to the Office, duly filled up, on or before the 30th instant.
The Committee earnestly solicit Contributions to enable them to extend the usefulness of this important charity.
STEPHEN J. ALDRICH, Secretary.
Society's Offices, 18 A, Basinghall-street,
London, Oct. 1, 1849.

THE Royal General Annuity Society for Allowing Annuities to Aged Persons once in Prosperity, from all parts of the United Kingdom.
Founded A.D. 1827.
Supported by Voluntary Contributions.
PATRONESS
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN and
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.
A FANCY SALE will be held in aid of the funds, in MAY, 1850.
Contributions of Useful and Ornamental Work, Fancy Articles, Drawings, Music, Prints, &c., in any of the departments, will be gratefully received.
The value of contributions will be allowed to the donors in the Society's Sale Election.
"THE DUCHESS POLKA," presented to the Society by C. G. Taylor, and so much admired at the late Grand Fancy Fair, may be obtained at the Offices of the Institution. Price 2s. 6d.
STEPHEN J. ALDRICH, Secretary.
Society's Offices, 18 A, Basinghall-street,
London, Sept. 18, 1849.

LONDON Cutaneous Infirmary for the Treatment and Cure of Diseases of the Skin, &c. &c., instituted 1841.
Patron—H.R.H. the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, K.G., &c. &c.
President—SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq.
Treasurer—J. GURNEY HANBURY, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICERS: SMITH, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Consulting Physicians—T. SOUTHWOOD, M.D.
Physicians—T. HODGKIN, M.D.
Flesbury-square; THOMAS HODGKIN, M.D.
Governor-superintendent—JAMES STEARN, Esq.
Medical Officer in attendance, and Lecturer on the Skin—JAMES STEARN, Esq., Saville-row, Medical Advice, Medicine, and appropriate Baths gratuitously to poor patients afflicted with diseases of the skin. Upwards of 21,000 cases have been gratuitously treated since the establishment of the Institution, but increased means are necessary to meet the increasing demands on its claims upon the Charity. Public benevolence is therefore earnestly appealed to for further support. Donations, New Books, &c. will be gratefully received by the Treasurer, J. G. Hanbury, Esq., New Broad-street; by the Secretary, at the Institution, 22, Dean-street, Soho; and by the Bankers, CHARLES NAIRN, Secretary.
Blackfriars.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER and JOSEPH CLARK, at their Office, No. 10, Crane-court, Fleet-street, in the Parish of St. Bride, in the City of London; and published by the Proprietors of St. Dunstan-in-the-West; and printed by the Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, at the Office, 299, Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, in the City of Westminster.—Saturday, October 13, 1849.

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

LITERATURE ACCOMPLISHMENTS DUTIES AMUSEMENTS NEWS.

With which is incorporated the Pictorial Times.

No. 146.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1849. [PRICE 6D.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

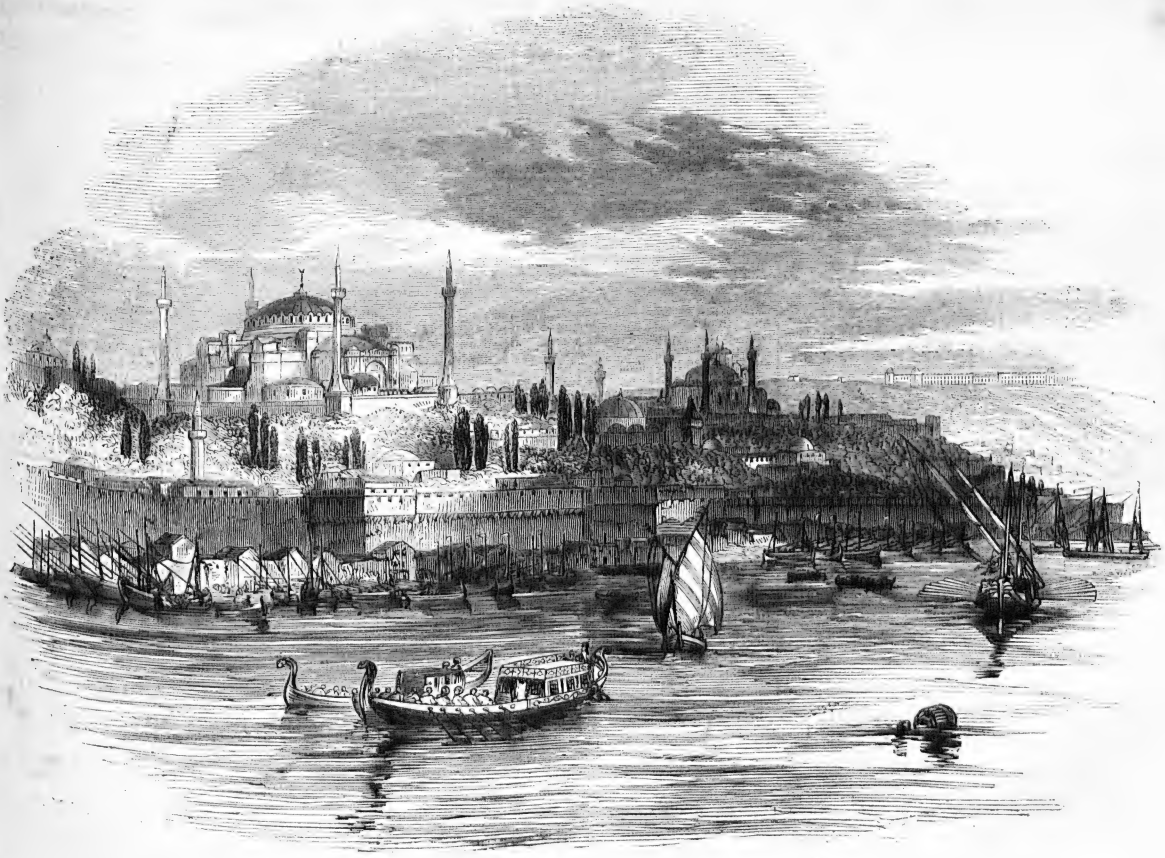
THE eyes of Europe are at this moment fixed upon Constantinople, by reason of the noble conduct of the Sultan in rejecting the demands of Russia and Austria for the extradition of the Hungarian refugees. A brave Polish officer writes thus:—

"God defend the Sultan from yielding to the demands of these tyrants. Let him rather continue fairly what he began gloriously, and cover with his arm the unfortunate guests whom his officers received. Let him meet the unjust, inhuman, and disgraceful demands of Russia with the dignity of the successor of Mahomet, and the world, as well as Poland, will repay him with feelings of gratitude and admiration. Should war ensue (and in that case the protection of these refugees will form but the pretext, not the cause), the Sultan will be at the head of a nation proud of its conduct and its cause. And Europe will applaud the resistance and the courage of such a nation and such a Sovereign.

"Poland will then not content herself with merely sending, as she did to Hungary, the purest of her blood—she will rise as a man, for she will have faith in Turkey. And it is this faith which Russia would destroy, for Poland and Turkey united can accomplish what Europe durst not attempt without those nations. Yet this faith, the sole preservation of Turkey from the greatest disasters, would no longer exist, it would perish, were Turkey to show itself so weak as to demand of the Poles reposing under her hospitality the sacrifice of their religion to fear."

We will now give, as a brief historical record, an account of the proceedings in this weighty matter from the first:—

After the victory of Temeswar, and Görgey's subsequent capitulation, the principal Magyar-Polish rebel chiefs, with numerous troops of insurgents, took refuge in the Turkish territories. This circumstance has within the last few weeks been the subject of serious discussion between the Porte and the imperial "Internuncio." As in existing treaties it is specified that the Porte is not to afford protection to rebellious Austrian subjects, and that the Austrian Government shall have the right of jurisdiction over its own subjects in Turkey, Count Stürmer was directed by the Imperial Government positively to demand the extradition of the above-mentioned rebels. He accordingly urged this demand, and after a correspondence had passed between the Austrian representative and the Turkish Ministers, and several conferences on the subject, the Internuncio was at his request admitted on the 4th of September to a private audience with the Sultan, during which he gave his Majesty an accurate account of the actual state of affairs. On the following day the Imperial Russian Ambassador, M. de Titoff, received instructions from Warsaw to demand in the most positive manner the extradition of such Polish rebels as were Russian subjects; and, in order to give still greater weight to this demand, the Imperial Russian major-general, Prince Radzivill, arrived in the port of Constantinople at the moment Count Stürmer was with the Sultan, bearing a Cabinet despatch from the Emperor Nicholas on the same subject. The Prince delivered this despatch to the Sultan on the 6th ult., and M. de Titoff, taking advantage of the opportunity, impressed upon the Grand Seignor's mind the necessity of speedily concluding the matter in question. From this time the two embassies



CONSTANTINOPLE.

acted together. As, however, the Turkish Minister brought forward all kinds of arguments against the interpretation of the treaties, and asserted that the right of asylum was an incontrovertible law, Count Stürmer and M. de Titoff found themselves compelled to fix a time at which they should—did the Porte not yield—consider their diplomatic relations as suspended. As even after this positive declaration the Divan answered evasively, under the pretext that a direct appeal was about to be made to the two Imperial Courts, the Ambassadors, on the 17th of September, announced that they had broken off diplomatic connections with the Porte until they should receive further instructions from their respective Courts. Prince Radzivill left during the night of the 16th by the Odessa steamer, without having taken leave of the Sultan and his Ministers.*

Passing over much of intervening surmise and negotiation, we will now come to the latest particulars, derived from a Paris correspondent, who says:—

"The note addressed by the English Government to its Ambassador at St. Petersburg on the subject of Constantinople, and copies of which have been communicated to the representatives of Great Britain in Vienna, Constantinople, and Paris, is a document worthy of the Ministers of a great and free country. It is, I am assured, couched in firm but moderate terms. It contains not a single harsh expression or threat calculated to wound the susceptibility of the Emperor Nicholas, while it announces the determination of the Government to support the Porte against all exigencies that would compromise the dignity of an independent Sovereign. Lord Palmerston has, likewise, sent proper instructions to Sir Stratford Canning, and has placed the Mediterranean fleet at his excellency's disposal, and which has by this, in all probability, sailed for the Dardanelles."

It is said that a *dernier ressort* was at one time offered by the Turks. This was no other than the choice of becoming Mahometans. The offer was rejected. Kossuth at once declared that he preferred submitting himself to the *mercies* of the Austrian Government, and he would leave an unsullied name, if he could bequeath nothing else, to his children. Among others, General Guyon strongly pronounced against this apostasy, and made up his mind to any extremity, the dungeon or the scaffold, rather than be branded with the name of a renegade. All these were contingencies for which, as well as death on the field, which none has braved more fearlessly than himself, he must have been in some measure prepared when he embraced the perilous cause of Hungarian independence. But there are trials more severe than any involved in personal danger and suffering; and the blow inflicted by the following piece of intelligence, which unexpectedly met his eye in the *Slavischer Zeitung* of the 31st of August, was of a nature to unman even the stout heart of our countryman:—"On the 26th instant Kossuth's mother, together with her three grandchildren and Guyon's wife (a Baroness Spleny), with the people of their household, who were residing at one of Guyon's estates in the Westprimer Comitat, were brought to Raab, and from thence were taken under a strong escort, it is said, to Vienna. At the departure of the ladies from the bishop's palace, where they had passed the night, a great multitude had assembled."

Together with the Countess Guyon, there is every reason to presume that her three infant children, who have never been separated from their mother, are likewise incarcerated at Vienna. The motive of the Austrian Government in thus making state prisoners of these poor ladies and their children, whom the vicissitudes of this unhappy war had already rendered virtually widowed and fatherless, it is somewhat difficult to conceive; it is to be hoped, however, that their detention will be but momentary, for it cannot for an instant be supposed that the Austrian Government can persevere in a system which would have no parallel but in the worst excesses of the days of terrorism; and would and ought to rouse to arms every European nation that possesses one particle of national honour or just feeling.

IF THESE LADIES BE INJURED, as, in truth, there is too much reason to fear they may be, by so iniquitous a Government, then, we plainly foresee, a terrible retribution awaits the Austrians; and we are quite sure that it will be the earnest prayer of Englishmen that its advent be not delayed!

Before describing CONSTANTINOPLE as it now appears, we will revert to its origin as the olden Byzantium.

This very ancient Greek (Βυζαντιον, and on the coins sometimes Βυσαντιον) occupied part of the site of modern CONSTANTINOPLE. It was founded by a colony from Megara, 658 B.C., seventeen years after the building of Calchedon, on the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus, by another colony from Megara. Some say that the first colonists of Byzantium were a mixed people from Megara and Argos. They were, however, Dorian; and Doric customs and the Doric dialect continued to prevail at Byzantium for many centuries. Pliny and other writers speak of the abundance of fish in the sea of Byzantium, which, coming down in shoals from the Palus Mœotis, and round by the eastern and southern coast of the Euxine, entered the Bosphorus, whence the harbour of Byzantium was called "the golden horn," in consequence of the riches derived from the fisheries. The harbour of Byzantium became a place of resort for vessels trading with the Euxine, the northern coasts of which already, in the time of Herodotus, supplied with corn, as they do now, Greece and other countries of the Mediterranean.

In the reign of Darius Hystaspes, the Persian satrap Otanes took Calchedon and Byzantium. After the battle of Platæa, Pausanias, at the head of the united Greek forces, took Byzantium, and a fresh colony of mixed Athenians and Lacedæmonians was sent to it. This second colony has given occasion to Justinus and other writers to say that Byzantium was founded by Pausanias. The Lacedæmonians kept possession of Byzantium till Pericles took it from them, but they retook it shortly after. Alcibiades again got possession of it by a stratagem, and by holding communication with some persons within the place. Lysander recovered it soon after, and it was under the Lacedæmonians when Xenophon, with the remnant of the 10,000, passed through it on his way home, and his men had a serious affray with the Lacedæmonian governor, which was with difficulty settled by the prudence of Xenophon. Thrasybulus drove the Lacedæmonians away, before aristocratical, or rather oligarchical, into a democracy. It appears, however, that there was a class of the original inhabitants of the country who were treated by the Greek Byzantines pretty much as the Helots were treated at Sparta. After the recovery of their liberty, Byzantium seems to have prospered for a time, and it became the head of a sort of confederacy of the neighbouring maritime towns. It also joined Rhodes, Cos, and Chios, in the league with King Mausolus against the Athenians, who sent an expedition against Byzantium, which, however, failed. Some time after, Philip of Macedonia having extended his conquests into Thrace, laid siege to Byzantium. The Byzantines made a bold defence, and Philip's army became distressed for want of provisions and money. Philip relieved his wants by seizing 170 ships and confiscating their cargoes. On a dark night, Philip's soldiers were near surprising the town, when a "light shone suddenly from the north," and revealed to the inhabitants their danger. In gratitude for this, the Byzantines built an altar to Diana, and assumed the crescent as the emblem of their city. The *crescent* is found on several medals of Byzantium, and it is said that the Turks, on their conquest of Constantinople, adopted it for their own device. Baffled in his attempt, Philip raised the siege, and turned his arms against the Chersonesus. Under Alexander the Great and Lysimachus, who, after his death, succeeded to the government of Thrace, Byzantium was obliged to submit to the Macedonians; but it afterwards recovered its municipal independence, which it retained till the time of the Roman emperors. Its maritime commerce was prosperous, but it was exposed on the land side to continual incursions of Thracians, Scythians, and other barbarians, who ravaged its territory, cut down the harvest, and reduced it to great distress. The most troublesome of these incursions was that of the Gauls, who overran Macedonia and Northern Greece about 270 years B.C. The Byzantines, in order to have some respite from them, were obliged to pay heavy sums, from 3000 to 10,000 pieces of gold a year, and at last as much as 80 talents, to save their lands from being ravaged in harvest-time. These and other burdens compelled them to have recourse to extraordinary measures for raising money, one of which was the exacting of a toll from all ships passing through the Bosphorus, which became the cause of the war between Byzantium and Rhodes about 221 B.C. The Gauls at last went over to Asia, and left Byzantium in peace. The Rhodians, a maritime trading people, refused to pay the toll on their ships passing through the Bosphorus, which led to a war with Byzantium, in which Prusias I., King of Bithynia, sided with the Rhodians, and Attalus I., King of Pergamus, took the part of the Byzantines. The latter had the worst of it, and peace was made by the mediation of Cavalus, or Cavarus, King of the Gallo-Græci.

Athenæus, Ælian, and other ancient compilers, give rather an unfavourable account of Byzantine morals and manners. Idleness prevailed; the citizens spent their time in the marketplace, or in the numerous public-houses of the city. The sound of a flute put them immediately in a merry mood, but they fled from that of a trumpet, and their general, Leo or Leonidas, in the siege by Philip, had no means of keeping them to watch and defend the walls but by causing the suttlers and canteens to be established along the ramparts. Byzantium was full of foreign and native merchants, sailors, and fishermen, whom the excellent wine sold in the town and supplied by Maronea and other districts seldom permitted to return sober to their ships. A democracy of such carousers could not be expected to be very strict and orderly in its administration, and it is recorded of a Byzantine demagogue that, being asked in some particular case what was the law of the country, he answered, "Whatever I please." Dion says that the walls of Byzantium were built of massive square stones fastened together with iron bolts, and fitting so well together that the whole wall appeared to be one block. The Byzantines at one time had 500 ships, several of them with rudders at both ends, so as to be able to steer either way without veering or tacking. Tacitus speaks of such vessels being used in the Euxine in his time. As for the extent of old Byzantium previous to the time of Constantine, there is some discrepancy of authorities; but it appears almost certain that it was much larger than has generally been supposed. The common opinion is that its area corresponded to that of the present Seraglio and gardens of the Sultan; but it appears to have occupied at least four of the fourteen regions of the subsequent city of Constantinople, namely, the four most easterly ones. Dionysius Byzantinus gives it forty stadia in circumference. The Acropolis, or citadel, stood on the hill where the Seraglio now is.

Byzantium allied itself to Rome against Philip II. of Macedonia, as well as against Antiochus and Mithridates. In consequence of its services it retained its liberty as a free town confederate with Rome, and its envoys were treated as foreign ambassadors. Some domestic disputes, however, occasioned an appeal to Rome from the losing party, and Clodius, the tribune, carried a decree enjoining the Byzantines to readmit the emigrants. Piso was sent to enforce this decree, but his conduct there appears to have been that of a hostile conqueror rather than of an ally and mediator. After Piso's departure the Byzantines resumed their former independence. They were subject to a tribute, however, at least under the first emperors, which Claudius remitted for five years, in consideration of their losses during the Thracian war.

In the civil war between Severus and Pescennius Niger, the Byzantines took the part of the latter. After Niger's death, Severus besieged the town, which the inhabitants defended for three years with the courage of despair. At last famine obliged them to surrender, and Severus treated them with his characteristic inhumanity. The armed men and the chief citizens were put to death, the walls were razed, and the remaining inhabitants were placed under the jurisdiction of Perinthus. Severus, however, relented afterwards, and, visiting Byzantium, took pains to embellish the town; he built magnificent baths, porticoes round the Hippodrome and other buildings, and gave it the name of Augusta Antonina, in honour of his son Antoninus Bassianus. The Byzantines, having rebuilt their walls and recovered their prosperity, had next the misfortune of somehow displeasing Gallienus, a worse man than Severus, who entered the town under a promise of amnesty, and had most of the inhabitants massacred. Trebellius Pollio says that in his time there were no old families in Byzantium, except those who had left the town *before Gallienus entered it!* The town, however, was restored, and it repelled an irruption of the Goths, who had entered the Bosphorus under Claudius II. After the defeat of Licinius by Constantine, Byzantium surrendered to the latter, who was so struck with its situation that he determined to build a new city by the side of old Byzantium, which he called Nea Roma, and which he chose afterwards for the capital of the empire. In May, A.D. 330, the new town, which had been commenced only three years before, was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and the feasts lasted forty days.

This is the early history of CONSTANTINOPLE; and next follows a long and busy interval up to the period of its Turkish subjugation.

The city of "to-day" (Constantinople in European Turkey, the capital of the Ottoman empire) is situated in 41 deg. 0 min. N. lat., and 28 deg. 45 min. of E. long., on the sea of Marmora, and at the west end of the narrow channel of the Bosphorus, which connects the sea of Marmora with the Black Sea. A sloping promontory stretches out towards the Asiatic continent, from which its extreme point is separated by so narrow a strait (the Bosphorus) that in a quarter of an hour a boat can row from one continent to the other. Indeed, Scutari, on the Asiatic coast, immediately opposite, is always considered as a suburb of the European capital. Just before the Bosphorus (as it is usually written) enters the sea of Marmora; it makes a deep elbow or inlet, and forms the magnificent port of the Golden Horn.* The triangle, which, allowing for many vacant spaces within the walls, is entirely covered by Constantinople, is thus washed on one side (the northern) by the deep waters of the port, and on the other (the south-east) by the sea of Marmora. As Rome was built on seven hills, so the Roman founders of Constantinople called its site the "Seven Hills," though, if the principal chain only were counted, there would be less. The ridge of the first hill, departing from the acute part of the triangle, is covered by the main building of the seraglio, or vast palace of the Sultan, behind which, a little on the reverse of the hill, the dome of Santa Sophia shows itself. The second hill is crowned by the bold and lofty dome of the Osmanich Mosque. The still loftier mosque of Solyman the Magnificent towers on the third hill; whilst an ancient aqueduct, the arches of which are of a considerable span, and which is generally attributed to the Emperor Valens, unites the summits of the third and fourth hills. On a fifth point, the most elevated of the little chain within the triangle, there is a slender lofty tower, built in 1828, in which a guard is constantly kept to watch the breaking out of fires, which are very frequent and destructive in a city where all the private habitations are built almost entirely of wood. The situation of Constantinople upon hills is the main cause, not only of its picturesque beautiful appearance, but of its salubrity and comparative cleanliness. The interior of the city is far from being so beautiful and imposing as its external aspect.

The form of the city is somewhat irregular, the side on the sea of Marmora, from the old state prison called the Seven Towers to the Seraglio point, being considerably the longest. We have no exact admeasurement, but its length cannot be much short of five English miles. On this side the old walls and towers are in a very ruinous state, and on the side towards the port they have almost entirely disappeared. But on the land side Constantinople presents a double line of strong and lofty stone walls (the work of Theodosius II.), which might be easily put in a complete state of repair, and which, in their more dilapidated parts, present such magnificent and picturesque specimens of mural ruins as probably no other city can boast of.

With the exception of the land-walls and the church of Santa Sophia, there does not remain much of the Byzantine architecture; the greater part of the antiquities which were seen by Gyllius, by Spon, and other old travellers, have disappeared. The fact is, the Turks, instead of digging in the quarry, have knocked down the Grecian buildings to use the materials in their own public edifices, such as mosques, minarets, and fountains, and to cut them up into tombstones.

There is a vast subterranean edifice (once a cistern), the roof of which is supported by columns. The Turks call it the palace of the "thousand and one pillars." There is another which still exists as a cistern, though it is hardly known except to a few Turks, whose houses are situated immediately above it. It may be described as a subterranean lake, extending under several streets, having an arched roof that covers and conceals it, supported on 336 marble pillars.

Many of the mosques erected by the Turks are distinguished by grandeur and beauty. There are fourteen chief or imperial mosques, nearly all lofty, and magnificent in their general dimensions, and built from base to dome of excellent enduring materials, chiefly of white marble, slightly tinged with grey.

The public baths, of which there are said to be upwards of 120 within the walls, with their very low and small and flat domes, do not contribute to the beauty of the city externally, though within many of them are exceedingly handsome and spacious. The public fountains are remarkable and numerous: some of them, with their pure white marble façades, elaborate arabesque ornaments, and Chinese roofs, are most beautiful objects. All this water, the daily consumption of which is immense, is supplied by bendts or artificial lakes in or about the forest of Belgrade. Within the walls the lofty aqueduct of Valens still performs its duty, carrying the fluid across a deep hollow.

With the exception of one very long street, which traverses the city nearly from the high walls of the seraglio to the gate of Adrianople, the streets are narrow, winding, and uncommonly dull and deserted.

The communication between the city and the opposite suburbs of Galata, Pera, and Tophana, is kept up by means of caïks, or light fast wherries, the constant passing and repassing of which give the port an animated appearance in the daytime. The imperial dockyard, the arsenal, the artillery barrack, are all on that side of the water; and the elevated plateau of Pera is the residence of the foreign ambassadors to the Porte, the dragomans, and Frank merchants. The port of the Golden Horn is safe, capacious, and beautiful.

We have no census or official data, but the population contained within the walls of Constantinople is probably about 500,000. It is usual in the country to speak of "the million of Stamboel," and to add the population of Pera, Galata, St. Dimitri, Scutari, and the numerous villages on the Bosphorus; but we question whether all these would carry the number higher than 700,000 or 800,000, comprising Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and Franks.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured Mr. Charles Kean with an interview at Osborne, last week, relative to the private theatricals to be given at Windsor Castle next Christmas.

* THE AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF THE CZAR TO THE SULTAN.—The following is said to be the substance of the letter addressed by the Emperor Nicholas to the Sultan, and transmitted by Prince Radzivill:—"The revolutionary element has been suppressed. The Hungarian war is at an end. I send to you my aide-de-camp, who will submit to you various demands calculated to ensure the maintenance of order."—The reply of the Sultan to this arrogant epistle (forwarded by Fuad Effendi) is no less laconic; its tenor is pretty nearly as follows:—"Your aide-de-camp has demanded from me the extradition of the Hungarian refugees. This demand being of a nature to cast odium on the two Powers, I entreat your Imperial Majesty not to insist on the point."

* Pera and Galata are *European* suburbs.

THE COURT.

On SUNDAY the Queen and Prince, accompanied by the younger members of the Royal Family, walked in Osborne park. Her Majesty, his Royal Highness, and the ladies and gentlemen of the household, attended divine service at Osborne. The Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley, domestic chaplain to her Majesty, officiated and preached the sermon. Sir James Clark left Osborne for London.

The Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley left Osborne on MONDAY forenoon.

The intelligence of the sudden death of Mr. George Edward Anson reached Osborne on TUESDAY, at about one o'clock. The event has caused deep affliction to her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, to whom he had been for nearly ten years a confidential and attached servant. Her Majesty's departure for Windsor, which had been fixed for WEDNESDAY, was postponed for a day or two, upon the recommendation of the Board of Health, in consequence of the number of new fatal cases of cholera that have occurred in that town.

At the Council held on Saturday, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Tuesday, the 9th of October, until Tuesday, the 20th of November.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Mary, and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, attended by Baron Knesebeck, arrived at Kew at the close of last week, from Heaton-house, Lancashire, the seat of the Earl of Wilton.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Baroness De Speth, left town at half-past 12 o'clock on Wednesday, for the Priory, at Stanmore, to pay a visit to her Majesty the Queen Dowager. Her Royal Highness partook of a *déjeûner*, and in the afternoon took her departure, returning to Clarence-house, St. James's, at five o'clock.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas have arrived at the Clarendon Hotel, from Paris.

The Earl of Carlisle had a dinner party last week at his residence in Grosvenor-place. The company consisted of Lord Campbell, Lord Ebrington, Sir George Grey, Sir Charles Wood, Sir David Dundas, and Mr. Campbell, M.P.

The Earl of Darnley gave a grand banquet last week to the members of the West Kent Yeomanry Cavalry, at his seat, Cobham-park. The corps, which is being thoroughly re-embodied, promises, at no very distant date, to attain that efficiency which distinguished the Kentish Yeomanry during the late war.

The Earl of Dunraven has entertained a select circle of visitors during the past week, at Adare Manor, county of Limerick. The guests have included the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, the Earl of Clare, Lord Clarina, Mr. W. Monsell, M.P., and Lady Anna Maria Monsell.

The Earl and Countess of St. Germans and Lady Louisa Eliot arrived early in the past week at Dochfour-house, N.B., on a visit to Mr. Evan and Lady Georgiana Baillie.

Viscount and Viscountess Canning have arrived in Grosvenor-square, from a visiting tour in Scotland.

Viscount and Viscountess Combermere and the Hon. Miss Cotton are passing the season at Combermere Abbey.

Viscount and Viscountess Fielding have arrived at Mivart's Hotel, from a tour.

Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence was honoured by the company of their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge and Prince George, at dinner on Sunday, at his lordship's residence at St. James's Palace. The Earl of Cardigan, Viscount Chelsea, Lord Clarence Paget, General Thornton, and a distinguished circle, were present to meet the illustrious guests.

Lord Brooke arrived in town on Tuesday, from his shooting quarters at Aberfeldy, N.B., having, *en route* to town, called at Warwick Castle.

We regret to learn that Lord Elcho is suffering from the effects of an accident. His lordship has a tame fox, and, on passing its kennel one day last week with a dog, the two animals began to fight. His lordship seized the dog, and, placing his foot on the chain by which the fox was secured, the animal turned round and gave his lordship a severe bite above the heel.

Lady Charles Somerset and Miss Somerset left Piccadilly on Tuesday for Bognor.

Sir James and Lady Anne Mackenzie have been receiving a constant succession of visitors since the commencement of the shooting season at their beautiful and romantic residence, Loch Luichart-lodge, Ross-shire. The sport in Sir James's deer forest has been excellent.

His Excellency Mr. Abbott Lawrence, the newly-appointed American Minister, has arrived at the Clarendon from Boston, U.S.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

On Tuesday, at St. James's Church, the Hon. Charles Neville, second son of Lord and Lady Braybrooke, led to the altar the Hon. Florence Maude, youngest daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Hawarden. The ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Lord Robert Tottenham (dean of Clogher), in the presence of the Earl and Countess of Yarborough and the youthful Lord Worsley and Lady Sophia Pelham, Lord and Lady Braybrooke and the Hon. Misses Neville, Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Tottenham, and a large family circle.

The recent celebration of the nuptials of the Right Hon. the Earl of Bessborough with Lady Caroline Gordon Lennox, eldest daughter of the Duke of Richmond, was marked by great rejoicings at Roehampton, and among the tenantry on the Gordon estates. At Roehampton, in the Episopal Chapel of which the ceremony took place, on the morning of the marriage-day flags were to be seen floating from numerous houses in the town, some of them bearing suitable inscriptions, such as "Long life to the Earl and Countess of Bessborough." The arrival of the bridal party was welcomed by a loud cheer from the crowd assembled in front of the chapel. Descending from the carriage, the duke gave his arm to the bride, and, leading her into the chapel, followed by the duchess and the bridesmaids, took their stations in front of the altar. The bride was attired in a superb dress of Brussels lace, over a rich silk slip, with a magnificent veil of the same costly material, and a wreath of orange-blossom, and a bouquet of the same. The bridemaids, the Ladies Augusta and Cecilia Gordon Lennox, sisters of the lovely bride, wore dresses of white glacé silk, trimmed with ruche and lace, and wreathelets of the same, white net bonnets, with bunches of rose-coloured china-asters. The party left the chapel precisely as twelve o'clock was chiming, Lord Bessborough handing the bride to her carriage, which was the first that drove off for the castle, followed by the others in the same order as they arrived. At one o'clock the marriage party sat down to a splendid *déjeûner* in the magnificent dining-room of the castle. The illustrious couple left the castle in a carriage and four, with outriders, for Huntly-lodge, the seat of the Duchess of Gordon, where they remain for about a week, and then take their departure for Bessborough, the seat of the noble earl, in the county of Kilkenny, Ireland.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A YOUNG LADY.—The latest Parisian bulletins of fashion mention French merino as likely to be one of the most favourite materials for ladies' dresses during the coming winter.

E. R. G.—Any of the principal dyers and scourers in London who clean shawls of the kind specified will also repair them.

AMICUS VERUS.—There is no instrument that we are aware of which can be employed in copying music.

A FAIRY BIRD.—There is no remedy for the defect complained of, except that of redyeing the article.

ELIZABETH.—Spirits of turpentine.

A. W.—The admission is attended with great difficulty. It is absolutely necessary to have the patronage of a governor.

SILKWORMS.—Very shortly.

A YOUNG LADY.—The dance has become so common that no particular consideration is extended to it. It is one we should by choice avoid; but if it fell in our way, we should dance it with the *nonchalance* it merits.

MEDA.—1. We believe the quarantine regulations are in force just now.—2. They are not separated.—3. The quarantine enforcement would be in Italy.

AN OLD ADMIRER.—1. Apply to Mr. Nesbitt, Berners-street.—2. Yes.—3. Every fortnight.

R. J. R.—Unfortunately, not as yet, that we are aware of; at the same time it would be well to inquire personally in New Oxford-street.

BERTHA.—Both parties must have resided fourteen days within the parish selected for the ceremonial.

A BRIDE ELECT.—*One* passport is enough, which can be *viséd* on the journey.

ROSABEL.—If our fair correspondent left a card, it is incumbent on the lady to call upon Rosabel.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Births, deaths, &c., are not charged to regular subscribers.

E. T. W. W.—Messrs. Winsor and Newton, Rathbone-place, will supply the article required.

A SUBSCRIBER.—It may be obtained by writing direct to the perfumer named, in Bond-street. The price is, we imagine, about 3s. 6d. We do not think it would be injurious.

A SUBSCRIBER.—*Iron ornaments.* Bottenstone and rape-oil used with care.

DIANA VERNON.—We have never seen the work referred to, or any review of it.

ARIARIZA, MISS YOUNG'S lyric, FRANCES JOSEPHINE, MEDORA, DINAS, ADELAIDE ST. JULIEN, and D., next week.

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ALMANAC FOR THE WEEK.—October.

14 S	19 Sunday after Trinity.	Dan.	3	Luke	1	Dan.	6	2 Cor. 13
15 M		Wlsd.	5	...	1	Wlsd.	6	Gal. 1
16 T	Mars rises 8 11 aftern.	...	7	...	2	...	8	... 2
17 W	Etheldreda, Virgin.	...	9	...	3	...	10	... 3
18 T	St. Luke.	Eccls.	51	...	4	Job	1	... 4
19 F	Venus rises 3 27 morn.	Wlsd.	11	...	5	Wlsd.	12	... 5
20 S		...	13	...	6	...	14	... 6

NEW MOON, 9th, 5h. 13m. morning.—SUN rises at 6h. 28m, and sets at 5h. 4m.

THE
LADY'S NEWSPAPER,
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE
Pictorial Times.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1849.

CIVILIZATION IN AUSTRIA.

OUR readers will remember—as who, indeed, could forget?—a statement which was published in the LADY'S NEWSPAPER some weeks back that a lady of rank had been flogged by order of the Austrian Government. Horrified by an act in itself so brutal, and giving so fearful a picture of Austrian civilization, we endeavoured to persuade ourselves that the tale was either a forgery or an exaggeration, and, hearing no more about the matter, began to hope—for the honour of human nature—that our conjecture was well founded. To our utter disappointment there now comes forward a witness whose testimony sets the question beyond all doubt, and fastens upon the Austrian Government the infamy of guilt. The lady herself, the victim of this execrable barbarity, reasserts it with all the anguish natural to feelings inhumanly outraged, and sinking under the weight, not so much of shame, as of that tragedy to which the following extract from her letter alludes:—

"I will narrate to you the fate of my family with calmness and composure, for my heart is become stone. In our neighbourhood an army of Hungarians surrendered, 10,000 men with 40 cannon. Two days later the Austrian troops entered our town. They consisted of a detachment of Liehtenstein light horse, commanded by Captain ——, a native of Ruskby. It is possible that the great domestic happiness which I enjoyed may have stirred envy and gained me enemies in Ruskby, but of no other crime am I guilty. Two families, low and coarsely bred, ——— and ———, set this captain on his horrible crime. I was torn from the arms of my husband, from the circle of my children, from the hallowed sanctuary of my home, charged with no offence, allowed no hearing, arraigned before no judge. I, a woman, wife, and mother, was, in my own native town, before the people accustomed to treat me with respect, dragged into a square of soldiers and there scourged with rods. Death I can write this without dropping dead. But *my husband killed himself.* Robbed of all other weapons, he shot himself with a pocket-pistol. A cry of horror filled the air. I was dragged further to Keransebes."

It is impossible to find words which shall express our horror at so infamous a proceeding. When indignation is overtasked it some times finds relief in contempt. But that will not do here. Contemptible, indeed, and sickening to the uttermost degree, there is something so perfectly fiendish in such an atrocity that invention is at a loss for an adequate punishment. Madame de Maderspach—the lady who suffered the torture and shame of that atrocity—adds in her letter, "the people attempted to massacre the author of my misery, but he was protected by the troops." This fixes the obloquy upon the Government. But, not content with her horrible sufferings and the suicide of her husband, they degraded her eldest son, an officer in the army of Görgey, to the position of a common soldier:—

"My eldest son was taken prisoner with the army of Görgey, and sent as a common soldier into Italy; and so is the measure of my grief full. Can you picture to yourself the state of my mind? You knew not my husband. I tell you that no nobler, more elevated, more adorable character does or ever will exist. The productions of his intellect are known. He was the inventor of iron bridges. In him the world has sustained a great loss. My misfortune is boundless, and unexampled are the tortures which I have endured. My grief will be eternal. You will conceive that I can dwell on nothing but my sorrow. One only wish still animates me—to liberate my son. They have transported him to Gratz. If you have friends there, think of my poor boy of eighteen."

We leave these facts to speak for themselves; and suggest to those who cry so emphatically for England's interference in the continental strife of the present time that here is a very tangible occasion for their humanity, and the friendly remonstrances of our Government.

IRELAND'S MISERY AND LOYALTY.

WE have been struck by two very happy passages in the "Familiar Epistles from Ireland," which will give those who know little or nothing of the sister country a just notion, first, of the miseries which the clearance system has brought upon her; and, secondly, of those feelings of loyalty to her Majesty personally which, on a later occasion, were so splendidly made manifest:—

"Desolate as the scene is"—of a country depopulated either by the avarice of landlords or the tyrant, Necessity—"you will meet a few picturesque figures on your thirty miles' excursion. Mr. Banvard's Mandana will bear no comparison with them in point of eccentricity of costume. Some of them have hardly a shred upon them—except, perhaps, a fragment of an old piece of freize wound curiously round their bodies; others have the relics of a long coat hanging about them in torn strips. Infinite are the fantastic varieties of streaming garments—bits of red petticoats, waistcoats, blankets, and the like—that are somehow made to answer the purpose of a partial covering as far as they will go; and the wonder is, considering the fragmentary nature of the materials, how the wearers of them contrive to keep them together on their backs. Then, if you would have the picture complete, you must put inside these motley tatters the figure of a skeleton, whose fleshless bones peep out of multitudinous holes and rents, or make still more ghastly disclosures as the wind flaps aside their scanty drapery, and a head and face wild as Orson, with a sunken expression of famine in the features which it would be impossible for pen or pencil to exaggerate."

Our readers will hardly wonder, after this, at agrarian outrages, at the clearance of crops, and other lawless acts. There is one law above every other,—that which gives the earth and its fruits, not for the benefit of one man, but for all, as far as food is concerned. We hear a vast deal from certain gentlemen about the impossibility of governing such a people as the Irish. Certainly it will be impossible to govern them so long as the above picture continues to be a true one. It would be as rational to expect the amenities of peace to reign in a starving country as it would be to ask a man to feel comfortable and happy who had not dined for a week, and saw the future as promising as the past had been.

We turn with pleasure from this consideration to the loyalty of the Irish people, truly and happily hit off in the few lines which follow:—

"We are a queer race of people, we Irish. In the midst of all our troubles, and upon the ashes of a penurious rebellion, the Queen, God bless her! comes amongst us, and we receive her with a demonstration of enthusiasm such as her Majesty never witnessed before, and will never witness again till the next time she sets her gracious feet upon our shores. The fact of the matter is, Dennis, that loyalty, which is a principle in England, is a passion in Ireland; and all that is necessary to keep the flame alive is to feed it like any other passion. I don't mean to say that a principle isn't a finer thing in its way than a passion; but passions existed in the world before principles, and we, who are swayed by our hearts rather than our reason, are consequently a little nearer to the golden age of innocence; and, if you would extract from us the essence of such virtue as there is in us, you must treat us accordingly. You must approach us in our own way, and once you have got possession of the avenues—the easiest of all avenues to win!—you may count upon our devotion."

Charge Ireland with imprudence—and the unfortunate are always imprudent, partly by necessity—but want of loyalty is not a sin of the sister nation. Religious discord and landlord selfishness, embarrassment and final extermination, together with Government perfidy in times past, pandering to an influential but numerically contemptible faction, have been the three great curses of Ireland. The dismissal of Lord Roden and his mountebank disciples from the magistracy is one of those acts of justice which will arm the measures of the Ministry with a power from which we may hope much. Lord Clarendon has proved that he holds the scales of Government evenly as well as resolutely; and that fact will not be without profit in the south and in the north.

THE LATE MR. GEORGE ANSON.

Of those events which strew thorns in the "flowery path" of royalty, the loss of a servant who has combined the utmost fidelity with an intelligent and active spirit is one of the greatest. Monarchs, exempt from the common ills of humanity, are by no means insensible to those common ties by which the differences of rank are forgotten in the sympathy of affection. To condescend to worth is the truest dignity of a crown; and there is certainly no monarch in Europe more ambitious of this kind of distinction than our beloved Sovereign Victoria. It is well known that her Majesty, with that affectionate disposition which so much endears her to her people, pays the tribute of a generous regret to her late private secretary; that she appreciates the painful loss she has sustained in the death of a man faithful, prompt, and assiduous, and in whom she had worthily placed implicit confidence in all matters of great private importance.

Originally secretary to Lord Melbourne, that nobleman recommended Mr. George Anson to fill the post of private secretary to Prince Albert. Subsequently, on the retirement of Major-General Sir Henry Wheatley, he was appointed keeper of her Majesty's privy purse, with a salary of £2,000 a year. In addition to this he held the situation of treasurer to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, treasurer and cofferer to the Prince of Wales, and was also one of the youthful Prince's council of the duchy of Cornwall. These dignities equally bear witness to his abilities and character, and to her Majesty's liberal appreciation of both.

We, among other members of the Public Press, can bear testimony to the unvarying urbanity and gentlemanly attention, and considerateness of Mr. Anson. So marked, indeed, were these admirable qualities, that we fear, we shall not soon see his like again!

Mr. Anson accompanied the Queen throughout her Irish visit, and thence to Balmoral. On the royal return to Osborne he accompanied her Majesty as far as Derby, and there taking leave repaired to Needwood Forest, Staffordshire, to join his wife. On Monday Mr. Anson rose at his accustomed early hour apparently in the enjoyment of his usual health, and at one o'clock he was seized with a fit, and never afterwards exhibited consciousness. He died a little before four o'clock the same day.

Mr. G. E. Anson was second son of the Hon. and Very Rev. Frederick Anson, Dean of Chester and Prebendary of Southwell, and brother of the Rev. Canon of Windsor. He was born in May, 1812, and was consequently in his thirty-eighth year. In October, 1837, he married the Hon. Georgiana Mary Harbord, eldest daughter of the third Lord Suffield, by whom he leaves a youthful family to lament their irreparable bereavement.

THE PRACTICE OF ETCHING.

VI.

(*Continued from page* 138.)

Evelyn, who lived during the reigns of Charles I., Oliver Cromwell, Charles II., and King William, furnishes us with the names of many engravers who were either contemporary with Hollar or succeeding him. It would, however, be foreign to our present purpose to enter into minute inquiry respecting these artists, but will rather endeavour to supply a few particulars in connection with those whose works we find it necessary to lay before our readers. At the same time we must acknowledge with feelings of gratitude the great assistance which the history of British art has received from the inimitable Evelyn, who, with great truth and in admirable style, not only lays before us the important political events of his time, but also matters of other and more refined interest. Evelyn was himself no mean artist, and was also happy in a wife of congenial tastes with his own, of an enlightened mind, who had read much, was skilled in etching and painting, yet attentive to the domestic concerns of the household, and a most affectionate mother; in addition to these virtues she was distinguished by great personal beauty. Having thus referred our readers to the works of Evelyn, as the best channel for information in connection with the condition of British art at the period now under consideration, we will request attention to the accompanying copy of one of Salvator Rosa's most beautiful etchings; we are sure that our readers will not fail to admire the simplicity of the design, the freedom of the handling, and the wild poetry of its conception. The early life and struggles of Salvator Rosa are well worthy of the consideration of young artists, and show the beneficial results which, in the study of art, must arise from great industry and a careful knowledge of nature. Salvator Rosa was the son of a land-surveyor, and was born at Naples, 1615; in his early life he studied music. His sister married Francisco Francanzani, a distinguished pupil of the Spagnioletto school. After this event, no doubt attracted by a kindred feeling, the young Salvator frequently visited the studio of Francisco, and there, for amusement, copied such portions of his pictures as he admired. "He soon" (says Lady Morgan in her "Life and Times of Salvator Rosa") "grew impatient of repeating another's conceptions, and of following in an art in which he already perhaps felt with prophetic throes that he was born to lead. His visits to the workshop of Francanzani grew less frequent; his days were given to the scenes of his infant wanderings; he departed with the dawn, laden with his portfolio filled with primed paper, and a palette covered with oil-colours; and it is said that he not only sketched but coloured from nature. It is undoubted, owing to this early study of nature, that the great originality of Salvator's style is to be attributed." Lady Morgan continues:—"Francanzani was wont, on the arrival of his brother-in-law, to rifle the contents of his portfolio, and he frequently found the compositions hastily thrown together, but selected, drawn, and coloured with a boldness and a breadth which indicated the confidence of a genius sure of itself. The first accents of the thrilling melody of sweet renown which ever vibrated in the heart of Salvator came to his ear on those occasions in the Neapolitan *patois* of his relation, who, in glancing at lamp-light over his labours, would pat him smilingly on the head and exclaim, 'Fruscia, fruscia, Salvatoriello, che va buono'—(Go on, go on (or, literally, rub on), this is good). Simple plaudits! but frequently remembered in after times (when the dome of the Pantheon had already rung with the admiration extorted by his Regulus) as the first that cheered him in his arduous progress. At the age of eighteen the unsettled state of Salvator's prospects caused him to wander among the wild scenes and bandit inhabitants of the Abruzzi. The exact period of his stay among those romantic places is not known; but, on his return to his native place, Salvator found his works so little appreciated that, after an active struggle with poverty, he determined to travel to Rome, but performed most of the journey on foot. On arriving at Rome, so poor were his circumstances that he was obliged to paint on primed paper, not being able to obtain enough money to purchase canvas. About the same time that the young and poor painter reached Rome, a great man of our own country was there received under different circumstances. Milton was received by the learned and noble with the greatest humility; sonnets and distiches in his honour poured forth from the Roman muse, and Cardinal Baberim came forward to the door of his apartment to receive him as princes only are received. It was, however, the fate of Salvator's genius to remain but a short time longer unnoticed; for

FROM AN ORIGINAL ETCHING BY CUYP.

after selling, with much bargaining and for small money, several of his pictures to a dealer, who placed them for sale in his shop, they were so fortunate as to attract the notice of one of the most famous connoisseurs in Rome. Salvator, after this event, rapidly grew in reputation as an artist, and was also admired for other great natural gifts, particularly his skill in music, and amazing faculty at improvising and in writing satires, &c. The remainder of the career of Salvator Rosa was that of profitable and honourable distinction, and his death was attended with all the splendid ceremonials of the Romish Church. The etchings by this artist are very numerous, and are remarkable for simplicity and freedom of execution. The adjoining etchings, by Cuyp, are remarkable for being two of six executed by that painter.

SILK AND THE SILKWORM.

At the Surrey South-Western Horticultural Show, held September 5, 1849, we were gratified to notice a most beautiful sample of silk, cultivated in Godalming, for which an extra prize was awarded, and considered by competent judges equal to any foreign raw silk imported. A few days later we were present at the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Birmingham, and were much

FROM AN ORIGINAL ETCHING BY SALVATOR ROSA.

interested in a letter which was read from Mrs. Whitby (Newlands, near Lymington, Hants), a lady who has for years bestowed considerable labour to introduce silk cultivation in England. Speaking of the white mulberry, this lady observes:—

"I said in my letter to the Royal Agricultural Society, in 1844, that the white mulberry was as easy to propagate as the willow. I now say it is much easier, and the produce is more abundant. The produce of leaves this year has been immense, and even now, after having plucked them closely to feed my silkworms, they are strong, vigorous, and present a luxuriance of growth scarcely to be credited—unseen.

"If gentlemen in England and Ireland, who have a few acres or roods of ground to spare, would plant mulberries for posterity, as they do their oaks, we should in a few years be independent of other countries for our supply of raw silk. With regard to the rearing of the silkworm—as their habits become more particularly known to me, I find less and less difficulty in bringing them to perfection; and am confident in my belief, that, with due attention to their peculiarities, they may be reared in England as easily as in any other country, and with as little loss by death. Equable warmth throughout the period of their existence (which may be shortened or prolonged at pleasure), cleanliness, classification, and ventilation, with the adaptation of the food (as to its maturity) to the different ages of the insect, will ensure success. I have this season been very successful in rearing the worm; they had no disease of any kind—they made their cocoons in thirty days, and the silk I have wound off is as strong, and bright, and beautiful, as that which in 1844 and 1845 was pronounced superior to the best Italian raw silk. There are many persons in England, and a few in Ireland, who have begun the experiment on a small scale; it requires time to mature and perfect any undertaking, but, if I live long enough to see the growth of the mulberry generally encouraged, I have no doubt my ardent wish to see the cultivation of silk established in England will be realized."

The difficulty of producing silk in England has hitherto arisen from the fact, that the insect made its appearance at an earlier period than the leaf of the black mulberry-tree. This difficulty is now obviated. The white mulberry coming in leaf much earlier, and having a quicker growth, is therefore more suitable to the insect. The white species is that which is used in the countries where silk is produced in the greatest abundance.

FLOGGING FEMALES IN AN EMIGRANT SHIP.

A most serious accusation against the surgeon of the Ramilies, Government emigrant-ship, has been laid before the Board of Emigration Commissioners, for flogging several female emigrants on their outward passage in that ship to Port Phillip and Melbourne. The exact particulars we have failed in obtaining; the *South Australian* of the 27th of April, however, thus comments on the outrage:—"We have seen and heard complaints of the treatment of the sailors and passengers on board the chartered emigrant-ship Ramilies, recently arrived at Melbourne with emigrants, which, however, we did not notice, as it was understood steps were to be taken by the parties themselves. Disagreements so frequently arise on a voyage that they attract little attention until legal redress is sought. But the present case assuming a very important character, and no charge having been as yet preferred, we have felt it our duty to make close inquiries; as to the general treatment of the passengers, we receive various accounts, but this is not the object of our present notice. All are agreed in the fact that four female emigrants were flogged during the voyage. Their names are Catherine Morgan, Phœbe Spooner, Jane Downdy, and Margaret Mack; of their conduct we have conflicting accounts, but this is of no material consequence. The fact is certain, that full-grown girls, seventeen or eighteen years old, were flogged by the surgeon, with his own hand, a rope's-end being the instrument of torture used. Besides the surgeon and the captain, we cannot learn that any persons were present but two men, who acted as constables, or surgeon's assistants. The particulars of what passed in the 'chamber of the question,' we cannot give, but we have spoke with several, both male and female—one a married and respectable woman, who examined the girls' backs, and found them scored with wales of red and blue, as large as the finger, and one was bleeding. The mind can hardly dwell on the revolting idea of men holding a half-naked girl, and flogging her till the blood starts from her skin. We read of such horrors in Russian dungeons, but scarcely give them credit. Of all the charges made against the slave system, the flogging of women was perhaps the most popular. Exertions are yearly making in Parliament, and are seconded by almost every paper, to abolish flogging in the army and navy; yet, in 1849, in a ship sailing under Government guarantee, is the system in its very worst form. The Ramilies has since arrived in England."

DR. CLARKE'S OPINION OF FEMALE SERVANTS.—Few men enjoyed more domestic comfort than Dr. Clarke; and, owing to the art of managing them, he was generally well served by his servants. He would say, "It is so extremely difficult to get good servants, that we should not lightly give them up when even tolerable. My advice is, bear a little with them, and do not be too sharp; pass by little things with gentle reprehension: now and then a little serious advice does far more good than sudden fault-finding when the offence just occurs. If my Mary had not acted in this way, we must have been continually changing, and nothing can be more disagreeable in a family, and indeed it is generally disgraceful. 'She is continually changing her servants,' is the phrase by which ill-tempered and unreasonable mistresses are generally characterized by their neighbours and those who know them, and this will equally apply to masters." His opinion of the metropolitan servants was very low. "London," said he, "speedily ruins the best of servants; one London girl will spoil a regiment of those who come from the country; they make it their business to corrupt them—to render them disaffected with their masters and mistresses, and to be discontented with their wages. These are among their first endeavours."

We learn from an article in the *Journal des Débats* that an important discovery, which is likely to be of great service to humanity, occupies at this moment the attention of the French scientific world. It is a *mechanical leech*, which M. Alexander, civil engineer, already celebrated for his useful discoveries, has submitted to all the scientific bodies, which, after satisfactory trials, have caused this leech to be adopted in all the hospitals, after having proved not only the immense economy of its use, but, what is better, the decided advantage which it has over the natural leech—often so rare, always repugnant to the patient, and sometimes dangerous. The President of the French Republic has given orders for the supply of the apparatus in every commune where it may be found serviceable to indigent patients.

THE TRACY PEERAGE.—A new candidate for this peerage has made his appearance in the person of Lieutenant Benjamin

FROM AN ORIGINAL ETCHING BY CUYP.

Wheatley Tracy, R.N., whose professional rank is dated 1829. It appears that the life of the defeated claimant, who lately died, was insured for upwards of £14,000, which sum has gone towards the liquidation of the costs incurred in prosecuting his suit. The estates attached to the ancient Irish peerage of Tracy are worth upwards of £40,000 per annum. The property is principally situate in Gloucestershire.

DISCIPLES OF FATHER MATHEW.—In many country towns, on market days (says the *Newcastle Journal*), the chemists prepare a large pitcher of laudanum and water, which they dole out in pennyworths or more, and which is swallowed by their customers with the same gusto as in former days, when they were under no temperance pledge, they would have drunk off a dram.

MEDICINAL PLANTS.*

"He causeth the grass to grow for the cattle, and herb for the service of man."

I.

Having given, in a previous number, an engraving and full description of the Botanic Garden, Chelsea, we now proceed to fulfil our promise, in introducing to the more intimate acquaintance of our readers those invaluable plants which everywhere spring spontaneously from the earth to alleviate the sorrows incident to man's fallen estate.

It will be in the recollection of our readers that, on a former occasion, when illustrating the improvements in the beautiful gardens where

"sits, enthroned in vegetable pride,
Imperial Kew, by Thames's glittering side,

we gave a view of the Kew Museum, which, as we then stated,

ALOES. (*Aloe soccotrina.*)

and as many of our readers, no doubt, have had pleasant opportunities of proving by a visit to the Museum, is designed for the exhibition of specimens of *fruits*, and *seeds*, *gums*, *resins*, *drugs*, *dye-stuffs*, *sections of woods*, and all curious and vegetable products, especially what are useful in the arts, in medicine, or in domestic economy. The greatly-improved garden at Chelsea, and the new museum in Kew Garden, will be found to throw much light upon this interesting subject. Poets have from time immemorial celebrated the beauties of the floral creation, but their hidden virtues have been too frequently passed over unregarded, and the excess of pleasure derivable from the twofold view of the subject has not been enjoyed. As an illustration of our meaning, how delightful it is when we find in the gentler sex external beauty and in-

INDIAN FIG OR CACTUS. (*Cereus speciossimus.*)

ward grace combined! Then is realized what is very pleasantly expressed by Cowley, in reference to Evelyn's wife, who was a superior woman:—

"The fairest garden in her looks,
And in her mind the wisest books."

We conceive that, notwithstanding the great advance which has been made of late years in the study of the vegetable kingdom, we are but upon the threshold of the subject, for, wherever the eye is directed, it encounters an infinite multitude of the most dissimilar forms of vegetation. Some are cast ashore by the ocean, in the form of leathery straps or thongs, or are collected into pelagic meadows of vast extent; others crawl over mines, and illuminate them with phosphorescent gleams. The bark of ancient trees is carpeted with velvet, their branches are hung with a grey-beard tapestry, and microscopical scales overspread their leaves; the face of rocks is stained with ancient colours, coeval with their own exposure to air; and those, too, are citizens of the great world of plants. Heaths and mosses wave with a tough and wiry herbage; meadows are clothed with an emerald mantle, amidst which spring flowers of all hues and forms; bushes throw abroad their many-fashioned foliage; twiners scramble over and choke them; above all wave the arms of the ancient forest: and these, too, acknowledge the sovereignty of Flora. Their individual forms, too, change at every step. With every altered condition and circumstance new plants start up. The mountain-side has its own races of vegetable inhabitants, and the valleys have theirs; the tribes of the sand, the granite, and the limestone are all different; and the sun does not shine upon two degrees on the surface of this globe the vegetation of which is identical; for every latitude has a Flora of its own. In short, the forms of seas, lakes, and rivers, islands and peninsulas, hills, valleys, plains, and mountains, are not so infinitely diversified as that of the vegetation which adorns them.

ALOES.—The aloe is a genus of succulent plants, the greater part of which are mere objects of curiosity; but among them are species of much value, on account of their yielding the resinous substance from which the well-known medicinal drug called aloes is prepared.

That which has the reputation of producing the best aloes is *A. Soccotrina*, of which our engraving will convey an excellent idea. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope and the island of Soccotora, but it is now commonly cultivated in the West Indies. The processes of preparing the drug are various: sometimes the leaves are cut off at their base, and placed in iron vessels to drain, until they have discharged all their juice, which is then inspissated; in other places the leaves are cut into slices and boiled for ten minutes, after which the water in which they have been boiled is evaporated; occasionally pressure is resorted to for the purpose of procuring the greatest quantity of juice.

Soccotrine aloes seems to be the purest kind, obtained by draining only; hepatic or Barbadoes aloes are less pure, and may be obtained by boiling or slight pressure; while horse-aloes are undoubtedly a coarse preparation of the dregs of the last-mentioned. As purgatives the aloes are in most extensive use, and are to be regarded as among the most useful drugs.

WOOD-SORREL—(*Oxalis acetosella*). This delicate little native of England bears a white or flesh-coloured flower, elegantly streaked with red veins; it blooms in April and May, and may be found in woods, or in shaded situations. It is totally inodorous, but has a grateful acid taste, which is more agreeable than the common sorrel, and approaches nearly to that of the juice of lemons or the acid of tartar, with which it corresponds in a great measure in its medical effects, being regarded as a refrigerant, antiscorbutic, &c, &c. It is recommended in inflammatory, bilious, and putrid fevers. The principal use, however, of the wood-sorrel is to allay inordinate heat, and to quench thirst; for this purpose a pleasant whey may be formed by boiling the plant in milk, which under certain circumstances may be preferable to the conserve directed by the London College, though an extremely grateful and useful medicine. An essential salt is prepared from this plant, known by the name of "essential salt of lemons," and commonly used for taking ink-stains out of linen.

SWEET VIOLET.—(*Viola odorata*). We are sure that our fair readers will share in the pleasure with which we contemplate the fact that the sweet-violet possesses, in addition to its beauty and fragrance, which renders it so great a favourite, useful medicinal properties. The flowers, so deservedly esteemed for their perfume, have a bitterish taste; to water they readily give out both their virtue and their fine flavour, but scarcely impart any tincture to rectified spirit, though they impregnate the spirit with their flavour. The flowers, taken in the quantity of a dram or two, are said to be gently purgative or laxative, and to possess an anodyne and pectoral quality. The official preparation of these flowers is a syrup which, to young children, answers the purpose of a purgative. This syrup is also found useful in many chemical inquiries to detect an acid or an alkali: the former changing the blue colour to a red, the latter to a green. The seeds of violets are reported to be strongly active, and useful in many complaints. The root powdered, in the dose of a dram, proves both emetic and cathartic.

PERUVIAN BARK TREE—(*Cinchona officinalis*). Peruvian bark is obtained from a lofty tree, a native of Peru. The medicinal properties of the bark were very little known till about the year 1638, when a signal cure having been performed by it on the Spanish Viecroy's lady, the Countess del Cinchon, at Lima, it came into general use, and was designated the "countess's powder." On the recovery of the countess, she distributed a large quantity of the bark to the Jesuits, in whose hands it acquired still greater reputation, and by them it was first introduced into Europe. Louis XIV., when Dauphin, was said to be one of the first in Europe who experienced its efficacy.

The bark first acquired its reputation for the cure of intermittent fevers, and in these, when properly exhibited, it rarely fails of success. For this purpose, some practitioners prefer giving it just before the fit, some during the fit, and others immediately after. Some, again, order it in the quantity of an ounce between the fits; the dose being more frequent and larger, according to the frequency of the fits. When the bark disturbs or oppresses the stomach, it is to be counteracted by remedies particularly appropriated to them. Thus vomiting is often restrained by exhibiting it in wine; looseness, by combining it with opium; and oppression at the stomach, by the addition of an aromatic. But, unless for obviating particular occurrences, it is more successful when exhibited in its simple state than with any addition.

In remittent fevers the bark may be employed with great success. In continued fevers, or typhus of the nervous and putrid kind, it is very generally used. Of late it has been much employed in acute rheumatism. In the confluent small-pox it has been much recommended, to promote the rising of the pustules.

The officinal preparations of the bark are the powder, the extract, the tincture, and the decoction.

PEPPER-MINT—(*Mentha piperita*). The pepper-mint is a native of England, affecting watery situations and banks of rivers; and flowers in August. This species has a more penetrating smell than any of the other mints, and a much stronger and warmer taste—pungent and glowing, like pepper; sinking, as it were, into the tongue, and followed by a sensation of coldness.

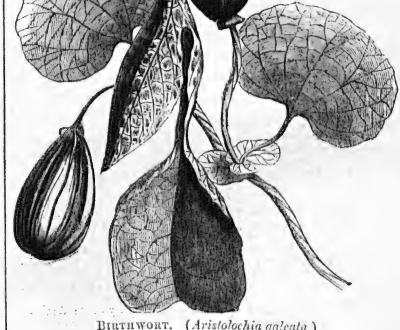
By maceration, or infusion, it readily and strongly impregnates both water and spirit with its virtue. In distillation with water it yields a considerable quantity of essential oil of a pale greenish-yellow colour, growing darker-coloured by age, very light, subtile, possessing in a high degree the specific smell and penetrating pungency of pepper-mint.

Its stomachic, antispasmodic, and carminative qualities render it useful in flatulent and hysterical affections, and in many other dyspeptic symptoms, acting as a cordial, and often producing immediate relief. Its officinal preparations are an essential oil, a simple water, and a spirit.

PEPPERWORT. (*Artanthe elongata.*)

SIMAMBA QUASSIA—(*Quassia Simamba*). The roots of this tree furnish the medicinal bark: it is a native of South America and the West Indies, where it grows to a considerable height and thickness. It is known in Jamaica by the name of mountain damson, bitter damson, and stave-wood.

The bark was first sent from Guiana to France in 1713, to the Count de Porchartrain, then Secretary of State, as a remedy of great efficacy in dysentery. In the years 1718 and 1723 an epidemic prevailed very generally in France, in



BIRTHWORT. (*Aristolochia galeata.*)

the cure of which bark proved remarkably successful, and its medical character then became established.

Dr. Wright recommends two drachms of the bark to be boiled in twenty-four ounces of water to twelve; the decoction is then to be strained, and divided into three equal parts, the whole of which is to be taken in twenty-four hours; and, when then the stomach is reconciled to this medicine, the quantity of the bark may be increased to three drachms. To this decoction some join aromatics, others a few drops of laudanum, to each dose.

CLOVE PINK—(*Dianthus caryophyllus*). This fragrant plant is known to grow wild in several parts of England, on old

* The descriptions of the various ENGRAVINGS are given throughout the entire series of these articles.

walls and in the crevices of rocks; and at Rochester, Deal, Sandown, and other castles, plentifully; but the flowers which are pharmaceutically employed are usually produced in gardens, where they become extremely luxuriant, and by the arts of culture those beautiful varieties raised which are so highly esteemed under the name of carnations. The flowers of the clove-pink, or, as it is more commonly called, clove July-flower, have a pleasant aromatic smell, somewhat allied to that of clove spice; their taste is bitterish and subastringent. "Rectified spirit," says Lewis, in his "Mat. Med." "digested on the flowers, receives a much paler tincture than watery liquors, but extracts the whole of their active matter. In distillation or evaporation, spirit elevates much less than water, the spirituous extract retaining a considerable share of the fine smell of the flowers as well as their taste; its colour is purplish, like that of the watery extract.

Formerly these flowers were supposed to have considerable effect upon the nervous system, in the cure of headaches, &c. At present, however, they are valued only for the officinal preparation, used as a vehicle for other medicines.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

AUSTRIA.—**The Imperialists had entered the fortress of Comorn on the 2nd inst. The terms (if the Austrians honourably adhere to them) are sufficiently liberal of their kind.**

PRUSSIA.—A letter from Berlin, addressed to the *Indépendance* of Brussels, says:—"It is believed that the Prussian Ministry will present a bill for convoking the electors for the nomination of the German Diet, and, it is said, that this will take place without the intervention of Hanover and Saxony, who appear resolved to retire from the Federal State. The same letter states that Russia had presented a note to Prussia, strongly recommending her to establish an *entente cordiale* with Austria.

BRUNSWICK.—The cholera has broken out in a part of the country where it was least expected, namely, at Hüttenrode, a village not very far from Blankenburg, but at a height nearly equal to that of the Brocken. The sanitary authorities have sent a medical commission to the spot.

TURKEY.—WIDDIN.—The *Journal de Constantinople* has the following on the subject of the Hungarian refugees:—"Nothing new has taken place relative to the question of the extradition of the political refugees who are at Widdin. Things remain in *statu quo* until the return of Fuad Effendi, who has proceeded to St. Petersburg with the reply of the Porte. It is hoped that the wisdom of the Governments interested in the question will succeed in settling it without injury to the rights or dignity of either of them." Count Casimir Batthyany and his wife are among the fugitives now at Widdin, and are said to be in high favour with the Pasha, who daily rides out with them.

SMYRNA.—There have been great disturbances in this city; but they have been subsequently repressed.

UNITED STATES.—CANADA.—ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA AND THE WASHINGTON.—The British and North American steam-ship Europa arrived at Liverpool on Sunday afternoon, after a passage of about eleven days. Her dates are—Boston 26th, and Halifax 29th ultimo. She brings advices one week later than those received by the steam-ship Niagara. The news brought by the Europa is not of a very important nature. Some misunderstanding was reported to have arisen between the English and American Governments, and, in consequence, a rather severe correspondence had taken place between the Cabinet at Washington and the British ambassador. The subject, it is believed, was the same upon which a contest was apprehended some time ago—the claims on the Mosquito territory.—The principal feature of the intelligence from Canada is a great conflagration at Quebec, which involved the destruction of twenty-five houses, and above £20,000 worth of property.—The Kingston agricultural exhibition had passed off most satisfactorily. It was well attended, and the show of implements and cattle was very creditable. Several other shows of a local nature are called for October.—No further riots have taken place since those at Bytown. It is estimated that the property burned and destroyed in Toronto and Montreal since the riots, in March last, exceeds 650,000 dollars; and the loss in trade, emigration of settlers, &c., is short of another million.—The Toronto races drew large assemblages during the 18th and 19th ultimo.—The produce of the provinces during the past year has shown a considerable increase on that of former years, and the crops are favourably reported of.—The news by the Washington, which reached arrived at Southampton on Saturday morning last, having left New York on the 20th ultimo, is not of any particular interest, except only the skirmish above alluded to between a party of Tories and Radicals at Bytown, Canada.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—GOVERNMENT NOTICE.—COLONIAL-OFFICE.—It having come to the knowledge of the governor that a combination has been formed among certain persons residing in Capetown, for the purpose of preventing contractors supplying the government with food and other necessaries for the convicts who are shortly expected to arrive in the colony, and that the same combination has been employed to prevent gentlemen from accepting the vacant seats in the Legislative Council, whereby the necessary business and legislation of the colony will be seriously impeded, the action of the Colonial Government obstructed, and many private persons injured in their lawful trades and occupations, his excellency desires it to be notified that persons so circumstanced will receive pecuniary advances from the colonial treasury, upon real or such other securities as may be approved by a board of officers to be appointed for that purpose: these advances to bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Application for such advances will be received from ten to twelve o'clock daily until further notice, at the Colonial-office, on and after the 10th instant; and will, whenever practicable, be disposed of on the same day. And inasmuch as it will be necessary, in order to carry out this measure, that the Government should issue promissory notes payable on demand, and as Government collectors and accountants are prohibited from receiving, on account of the Government, any bank-notes or other paper money issued by the local banks, except upon their own responsibility, now Government officers of every description are hereby permitted and required to receive as cash, in payment of all dues, rents, &c., upon the responsibility of the Government, such Government promissory notes as may be issued on this occasion. By command of his Excellency the Governor. (Signed) JOHN MONTAGU, Secretary to Government.

Sir Harry Smith's PROCLAMATION runs thus:—"1st. It is my intention, for reasons already stated, to withhold tickets-of-leave from the convicts expected by the Neptune. 2nd. Unless I should by the Neptune or otherwise receive instructions or authority from the Secretary of State, to dispatch the convicts in question to some other settlement, I shall cause arrangements to be made for keeping them on board some ship or ships in Simon's Bay, until I shall have learned her Majesty's gracious pleasure relative to their ultimate destination. 3rd. That, pending the announcement of her Majesty's pleasure, no communication between the convicts and the land will be allowed, save for the purpose of supplying food and religious and moral teaching, except in case of sickness, when it may be necessary to remove the sufferer to hospital on shore. 4th. This detention which, however distressing to the convicts, is absolutely indispensable to personal safety, will, as much as possible, be alleviated, and be arranged so as to preserve or promote habits of industry and order, and disappoint as little as circumstances will permit, the favourable intentions of her Majesty in their behalf. 5th. Whilst I am thus prepared to exert to the utmost every power belonging to my office for the purpose of allaying the alarm and distrust which the idea of landing the convicts in question has so powerfully excited, it is, at the same time, to be clearly understood that all my powers in reference to these men are bounded by the limits of the colony—that I have no right or pretence of right to send them to England or any other place; that to take such a course would render the confinement of the convicts on the high seas wholly wrongful and illegal, and would, 6th. I am the more withheld from the act of unlawful force which I have been called upon to do, because I am convinced that the revocation of the late orders in Council, making this colony a penal settlement—an object to which the hearts and hopes of all her Majesty's subjects in this colony (and of no one more than myself) are now directed—might be retarded rather than promoted, by a proceeding contrary to law, and not needed in order to keep the convicts from landing pending her Majesty's gracious pleasure; and a proceeding, moreover, which, though recommended for my adoption in a legal and obedient spirit, might appear to be wanting in reverence for the authority for the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain.—God save the Queen!—Given under the public seal of the settlement at the Cape of Good Hope, at Cape-town, this 17th day of July, 1849. By his excellency's command."

METROPOLITAN.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—(From the Supplement to the *London Gazette* of the 6th of October).—At the Court at Osborne-house, Isle of Wight, the 6th of October, 1849—Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council: It is this day ordered by her Majesty in Council that the Parliament, which stands prorogued to Tuesday, the 9th day of October instant, be further prorogued to Tuesday, the 20th day of November next.

THE REVENUE.—The official return of the revenue for the quarter that terminated on Wednesday shows the general result to be an increase of £281,384 on the quarter as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, and the details will be found in the following summary:—

Increase.		
Excise	£185,003	
Stamps	224,805	
Property Tax	21,116	
Post-Office	3,000	
Miscellaneous	7,979	
Increase on ordinary revenue	£441,903	
Repayments of Advances	53,594	
Total increase	£495,497	
Decrease.		
Customs	£153,211	
Taxes	12,599	
Decrease on ordinary revenue	165,810	
Imprest and other moneys	48,303	
	214,113	
Net increase on the quarter	£281,384	

There is also an increase on the year up to Wednesday, compared with that which ended on the 10th of October, 1848, but it is not equal in amount to the increase on the quarter. On the year the increase is only £235,571; on the quarter, as we have already shown, it is £281,384.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE METROPOLITAN SEWERS COMMISSION.—On Tuesday notice was given to the late Commissioners of Sewers for the Metropolitan Districts, that the *supersedeas* had reached the Secretary, from the Lord Chancellor, declaring the commission to be dissolved. A new commission has been directed to the following persons:—Viscount Ebrington; Major-General Sir John Burgoyne, K.C.B.; Sir Henry De la Beche, F.R.S.; Robert Stevenson, Esq., M.P.; Samuel Morton Peto, Esq, M.P.; Lieut.-Colonel Alderson, Royal Engineers; Philip Hardwick, Esq.; Capt. Vetch, Royal Engineers; J. M. Rendell, Esq.; Capt. Harness, Royal Engineers; Thomas Hawes, Esq.; Capt. R. R. Dawson, and Edward Lawes, Esq., barrister-at-law.

PROPOSED RESCUE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—A copy of the following letter has been addressed to the First Lord of the Admiralty:—"The Right Hon. Sir F. Baring, Bart., First Lord of the Admiralty.—Sir,—I trust your lordship will excuse the liberty I have taken in addressing you, but in the year 1844 I witnessed an experiment on the Danube river. A mere shell was exploded under the ice, which was nearly four feet in thickness. The effect it produced was terrific; large masses of ice were forced in all directions, or, in other words, rendered the space where the explosion had taken place completely navigable. My object for informing your lordship of this circumstance is for the rescue of Sir John Franklin and his companions by the same means. I beg to suggest that two or more ships should be sent out, with suitable cases or charges of gunpowder or gun-cotton, varying in power to suit the various thicknesses of the ice; holes could be bored through the ice, the charges inserted, and fired by means of safety fuses. It was obvious that, from the incompressive state of the water, and the brittle nature of the ice, that the above means might be employed in making a road, infinitely better than ice-sawing, for the gallant adventurers to return to their friends. I beg to tender my services to your lordship, should the above means be deemed advisable, to join any expedition for the above purpose. Judging from the above experiment, I have no hesitation in saying that from ten to fifteen miles per day could be effected, and this with trifling amount of labour.—I have the honour to be, sir, your lordship's most obedient servant, G. SHEPHERD, C.E.—26, Fleet-street, October 6."

ANTI-AUSTRIAN LOAN "DEMONSTRATION."—A meeting intended to serve as a demonstration on the part of the city of London, against the morality and propriety of subscribing to the loan of £7,000,000., advertised for by Austria, has been held, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—A meeting of the committee of this charity was held in the board-room on Friday, and, after the passing of some routine business, it was stated that since the commencement of the terrible pestilence which had recently presented itself, the utmost energies of the directors of the hospital had been called into requisition, and, as far as the accommodation of the building would allow, patients were at all times admitted without any letters of recommendation. It was further mentioned that this sudden, though not wholly unexpected, pressure upon the funds of the hospital had rendered every exertion necessary, and it was to be hoped that the good services of the institution in a time of most afflicting emergency would not long want the co-operation of the affluent and humane.

PREVENTION OF CRIME BY POISON.—IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—On Wednesday evening an important meeting of the members of the medical profession, convened by the Pharmaceutical Society, was held at their rooms, in Bloomsbury-square, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present system of selling poisons, with the crime and loss of life resulting from it, and also to take into consideration the measures for remedying the evil. The meeting was very fully attended.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The number of deaths from all causes registered in the week ending last Saturday is 1290, and again exhibits an important decrease on the previous week. Since the first week of September, when the total deaths were 3183, the mortality has steadily declined, and is now, happily, not much in excess of the rate that usually prevails in the last quarter of the year. Cholera has fallen more rapidly than it increased, for during last week the deaths registered were 288, a number in the fourth week of its decline, which differs not much from the number returned about eight weeks before it attained its greatest fatality. Diarrhœa and dysentery also decrease, but more slowly. It will be observed, however, that the deaths from these two forms of disease last week, namely, 146, are hardly less numerous than those of part of the years 1846 and 1847, when the periodical increase was unusually great. In St. Giles's, only one death from cholera was registered last week; in East London, West London, and the city of London, the deaths were 12, those in the previous week from cholera having been 26; in Lambeth the deaths in two weeks have fallen from 50 to 24. In Islington and Pancras, and in some other districts the recent improvement is not remarkable. Other epidemics, with the exception of typhus, are near the average. With reference to smallpox, Mr. Holl states that he has registered only two deaths in the hospital for this disease (in Camden-town sub-district) in three months. Within this period the house has been nearly empty, at one time there was but a single patient, and all the cases were of a mild form. A man of sixty-two years died in the Aldgate of "destitution" (according to the coroner's verdict). The mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.374; the mean temperature was 51 deg. 2 min. less than the average of the same week in seven years by about two degrees. The temperature was considerably lower than in previous weeks; and on some days rain fell heavily.

PROVINCIAL.

CONWAY AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—The annual exhibition and dinner of this association took place at Conway at the close of last week, under the presidency of Sir Richard Bulkeley, Bart., M.P.

WALTHAM AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Duke of Rutland, the president of the society, whose princely castle at Belvoir forms the centre of the district to which the operations of the society extend, has for many successive years presided at this anniversary, but at the meeting at the close of last week, the weight of increasing years induced him to devolve the duty upon his not less beloved son, who, to his noble father's many virtues, adds the fire and energy of youth. The show-yard was thinly attended. This was owing partly to the general depression under which the agriculturists are labouring, and partly to the dread of a prevailing disease, which prevented some farmers from competing. In the evening a large party sat down to an excellent dinner in the Agricultural-hall. Amongst the gentlemen present were the Marquis of Granby, in the chair; the Hon. H. W. Wilson, W. E. Norton, Esq., G. Norman, Esq., the Rev. F. Norman, the Rev. B. Farnham, Pitcock, the Rev. J. Healey, R. Milward, Esq., E. B. Farnham, Esq., M.P., E. Hartopp, Esq.; Messrs. Beasley, Newbott, Clarke, Garter, Rippin, Alsop, Vincent, Hand, Sills, Lynn, G. Sims, &c. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, several excellent speeches were made.

DINNER AT HEDINGHAM CASTLE, IN ESSEX.—MR. DISRAELI.—The sixteenth annual festival of the Hinckford Agricultural and Conservative Club took place, at the close of last week, at Castle Hedingham. In consequence of Mr. Disraeli, who some time past has been on a visit to Sir John Tyrrell, one of the members for the northern division of Essex, having accepted an invitation to the dinner, the demand for tickets of admission to the dinner became so great that the Agricultural Club were obliged to forego their intention of dining at the Bell Inn, in the village, and seek more enlarged accommodations in the ancient hall of Hedingham Castle,—a magnificent ruin in the Norman style of architecture, and situated on the eastern side of the Colne, at the point where the road branches off to Sudbury. The castle, though very ancient, is still in an excellent state of preservation; and, though not inhabited, it might easily be rendered habitable. It was formerly one of the chief strongholds of the illustrious house of the De Veres, Earls of Oxford and Dukes of Dublin. In 1216 Maude, queen of King Stephen, is said to have died there. In 1214 the castle was taken by King John, when held for the barons, but was soon after recaptured by the Dauphin, Louis of France, from whom it was afterwards taken by the great Earl of Pembroke. Here John De Vere, Earl of Oxford, entertained Henry VII. with the greatest magnificence and hospitality known at that remote period: but the greedy monarch learning, from the earl's own acknowledgment, that he had given liveries to his retainers, fined him in the enormous sum of 15,000 marks. The De Veres alienated the castle in 1625, and it now belongs to Ashurst Magendie, Esq., who resides near the castle, in a mansion erected in the 16th century, and who presided at this annual festival of the club. The grand hall of this ancient edifice was tastefully decorated with evergreens and flags, and the galleries, which were appropriated to the fair sex, were filled with the beauty and fashion of the county. The committee, in their laudable desire to accommodate the greatest possible number of applicants for admission, inconveniently overcrowded the hall. Ashurst Magendie, the proprietor of the castle and president of the club, occupied the chair, and was supported on his right by Lord Hedingham and Sir John Tyrrell, Bart., and on the left by B. Disraeli, Esq., M.P., Major Beresford, and Sir F. Simpkinson, Bart. The chairman, in proposing "The Queen," expressed a hope that the old walls that surrounded them would, after the silence of centuries, again echo with the joyous shouts of loyalty. The toast having been drunk with the greatest enthusiasm, "God save the Queen" was sung by the whole company standing, Lord Hedingham leading in a style that would have done honour to a professional man. The chairman next gave "The Queen Dowager, Prince Albert, and the other members of the Royal Family," which was warmly acknowledged. Mr. Way then proposed "The Bishop and Clergy of the diocese." (Cheers.) The Rev. Mr. Barton, of Wickham St. Paul's, with whom about twenty clergymen stood up, responded to the toast. The chairman then proposed "The Army and Navy." Colonel Baker returned thanks. The next toast, "The Hinckford Agricultural and Conservative Club," was then given, and drunk with great enthusiasm. The Rev. John Cox, rector of Fairstead, responded, in a speech remarkable for purity of diction, brilliancy of wit, and force of argumentation. The chairman then, amidst enthusiastic applause, proposed "The health of their distinguished visitor, Mr. Disraeli," who was recognised as the leader of the agricultural cause in the House of Commons. Mr. Disraeli was received with loud cheers, and spoke with great fervour in the interest of protection to agriculture, developing his plans for removing existing burdens—plans on which so much difference of opinion exists.

EILEAN AIGAS.—LIBERALITY OF SIR R. PEEL.—The right honourable baronet has forwarded a draught for £60 to Mr. Kennedy, Croyard (factor for Lord Lovat), for the benefit of the

poor. In transmitting this very liberal benefaction, Sir Robert requests that Mr. Kennedy will undertake, "in communication with the ministers of the several religious congregations, to apply it to the relief, during the approaching winter, of those of the poor living in the neighbourhood of Eilean Algas and of Struy, who may be most in need of it." Sir Robert adds, "The trifle they will receive from me will, I trust, be in addition to the aid on which they would have a claim from any other source." This generosity on the part of the right honourable baronet must entitle him still more to the gratitude of the poor around Eilean Algas, to whom he has already been a liberal benefactor. The charities of Lady Peel will also be long remembered; and it may be said, with all sincerity, that no family visiting the north ever secured a more affectionate interest in their welfare, or greater respect, than the family of Sir Robert Peel. The uniform courtesy, affability, and benevolence that have marked their intercourse with the people are truly above all praise.

THE EQUINOCTIAL GALES. — EASTERN COASTS. — MORE WRECKS.—These gales continue along the eastern and northern coasts with much severity. Near Cootham (Yorkshire), where the John Saltcoats was totally lost with all hands, another vessel met with a similar fate on Sunday morning: every soul perished with her. From the dimensions of the wreck, she is supposed to have been a collier, and to have had a crew of ten hands. At daybreak, on Saturday, a sloop was discovered by some of the Colne fishermen wrecked on the Gunfleet Sands, and it is to be feared that all hands and some passengers met with a watery grave. In the course of Sunday intelligence was communicated at Newcastle of the total loss of the Hero steamer, which left Shields in the early part of the week for Stettin. On the 27th ult., when off the coast of Norway, she was struck by a tremendous sea, which completely disabled her engines, as well as sweeping everything off her deck. Shortly afterwards she foundered. The crew were saved by the brig Symmetry.

ESCAPE FROM BRISTOL GAOL.—Last week a man made his escape from the gaol. He was put to sleep in a room with two other prisoners. During the night, no doubt with the assistance of his companions, he managed to make a hole in the ceiling of his room, which is of lath and plaster, and by that means got on the roof and clear off. This is the second or third escape from the gaol in a recent period. It is the more provoking, as Inspector Hill had used much labour, ingenuity, and exertion in capturing the fellow, and it was not till the last moment, as he was about leaving by the train, that he was apprehended for theft.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

ACCIDENT ON THE MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD, AND LINCOLNSHIRE RAILWAY.—On Monday morning the train for Grimsby, which leaves Sheffield at 6.25 a.m., had arrived about a mile and a half this side Retford, when an alarming accident took place on the line, by which two carriages were entirely smashed to pieces. It appears that, when about three miles from Retford, the tire of one of the wheels of a third-class carriage broke, and the carriage was thereby forced off the line. In this state it ran upwards of a mile, when the broken wheel came in contact with the switch of a point, and the carriage was upset with fearful violence, dragging with it one of the other carriages. The shock was so sudden that the passengers (a party consisting of the choristers of St. Philip's, Sheffield) were all laid prostrate, and for several seconds helpless. Wonderful to relate, however, notwithstanding the front part of the carriage was shivered to atoms, and most of the party were sitting at the front, not a bone was broken, nor did any of the party receive an injury worth mentioning. On emerging as well as they could from the sad wreck by which they were surrounded, a unanimous exclamation of thanks to God for their miraculous preservation burst from the lips and hearts of the young men, who, immediately on finding their own party safe, ran to the other carriage to render what assistance they could. The carriage was completely cut in half and overturned, yet, by another most extraordinary preservation, the passengers, five or six in number, escaped unhurt. It appeared that, when the carriage ran off the line, they felt the jerking, but were unable to communicate with either engine-driver or guard. The driver of the engine stated, however, that he had discovered something was amiss with one of the carriages, and on looking back found the carriage was off the line. He directly reversed the engine, and almost immediately after the collision with the point took place. The engine and tender, with two other carriages, broke away from the wreck, and in these all the passengers were enabled to proceed to Retford station, where they received every attention from the superintendent, who also despatched a pilot-engine, which fortunately happened to be on the spot, to the scene of the disaster, with a numerous body of workmen to clear the line and warn approaching trains of the danger.

DARING ESCAPE OF HIGHWAYMEN.—On Saturday last information was received by the metropolitan police that as Mr. Furnisky, head constable of Thorpe, was conveying two men to York Castle, committed to take their trials by the Howden bench of magistrates for highway robbery, when near Selby, the fellows, who were handcuffed together in a cart, fell upon him and overpowered him; they took from him the key of their handcuffs, released themselves, and then fettered him, leg and arm together; taking all his money, 19s., they made off and got clear away. The place being a very retired spot, the constable remained for three hours before he was released.

DARING BURGLARY.—About two o'clock in the morning of Sunday, some audacious thieves entered the shop of Mr. Alfred Wood, of Holmfirth, draper and grocer, by breaking a pane of glass in an unshuttered sash, and, therefore, unprotected window connected with it, to which they ascended by means of a plank. The usual brass fastener having been shot back, and the sash lifted up, ingress was at once easily obtained. The most singular part of the affair, however, is, that three of Mr. Wood's assistants slept in the next story above, for protection, but were not disturbed from their slumbers by the entrance of the burglars. The precise amount of property stolen is not at present known.

ROBBERY AT WIGAN RECTORY.—Last week, during the night or very early in the morning, a daring robbery was committed at the rectory. An office, formerly occupied by Mr. Walker, agent to the Rev. H. J. Gunning, the rector, adjoining the coach-house, had been converted into a sleeping apartment for one of the rector's servants, and a kind of store-room. This they broke open also. In this room was a large quantity of bacon, kept in a chest, and the thieves managed to carry off six and a half large flitches.—*Wigan Herald.*

EXPLOSION OF A BOILER.—One of the boilers (says the *Newcastle Journal*) belonging to the steam-engine of Walker's Iron Works exploded recently with a loud noise. Fortunately none of the workmen were killed, though two or three were seriously injured.

INCENDIARY FIRE AT CHARLTON MARSHALL.—A few days ago the inhabitants of this village were aroused from their slumbers by the cry of fire, which had broken out on the premises in the occupation of Mr. T. Saunders. The premises, being close to the side of the river Stour, a copious supply of water was readily obtained; but the flames had gained so considerable an ascendancy that, before they could be extinguished, two barns, containing a large quantity of unthrashed wheat, barley, and seed vetches, with other farm buildings, twenty pigs, poultry, &c., had fallen victims to the devouring element. The whole is insured. The premises are the property of T. H. Bastard, Esq. The amount of property consumed is estimated at nearly £800. From the investigation made as to the origin of the fire, it appears that there can be little doubt that it was the work of an incendiary.

TREMENDOUS FIRE IN THE CITY.—A fire broke out shortly after ten o'clock on Saturday night last in the premises of Messrs. Gooch and Cousens, merchants, in London-wall. The property destroyed by this most extensive and disastrous event, unless a great amount of salvage be collected, must reach, including the buildings, to nearly £100,000. Messrs. Gooch and Cousens were fully insured, and it is understood that nearly the whole of the persons who had wool deposited in their premises were protected from loss by what are technically termed floating policies. From a subsequent examination made by Mr. Hodsall, the assessor of losses, it is his opinion that the salvage in the ruins will amount, when collected together, to several thousand pounds.

SUICIDE IN KENSINGTON-GARDENS.—On Wednesday Mr. Bedford held an inquest at the Rose and Crown, Knightsbridge, on the body of Thomas Jones, aged sixty, who committed suicide by shooting himself in Kensington-gardens, on Saturday last. Charlotte Jones, Duke-street, St. James's, lodging-house keeper, said deceased was her brother, and lived with her. He was a journeyman silversmith, but his sight failing him he had latterly been very desponding, being afraid of coming to poverty. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

DETERMINED SUICIDE.—On Tuesday morning, at a quarter before eight o'clock, a most determined act of self-destruction was committed by Mr. Kaye, the extensive linendraper, of No. 55, Tottenham-court-road, who precipitated himself from the second-floor window into the street. The deceased, it appears, had lately become in embarrassed circumstances, and only a few days ago a distress-warrant was levied upon his premises. This circumstance so preyed upon his mind that it was considered necessary for his friends to keep a close watch upon his actions; and this morning, during the temporary absence of the party attending upon him, he availed himself of the opportunity afforded him of destroying himself; and so determined was he on self-destruction, that, without even waiting to raise the sash of the window, he jumped through the frame and fell into the street. The unfortunate man was instantly picked up by the bystanders, and immediately conveyed to Middlesex Hospital by policemen 123, 94, and 73; but so serious were the injuries he received that it was found upon his arrival that life was quite extinct; and the body lies there to await the coroner's inquest. The deceased was about fifty years of age, and has left a wife and nine children to deplore his untimely end.

SUICIDE OF MR. BAGSHAW, THE NEWS-AGENT.—On Tuesday evening Mr. Bedford held an inquest on the body of Mr. Richard Bagshaw, aged forty-three years, the well-known newsagent, of No. 31, Brydges-street, Covent-garden, who committed self-destruction by hanging himself.—Mr. Charles Snitch, surgeon, said, that for some time past the deceased had been suffering from an unfortunate disease in the nose, called "polypus," which had so affected the brain as to cause him to be decidedly insane. Witness had directed the family to watch him carefully, but unfortunately, on Sunday morning last, while his wife was gone to church, he locked himself up in his bedroom, and hung himself to the bedpost by means of the bell-rope. Witness broke open the door, and found the deceased quite dead.—Elizabeth Scott, servant to the deceased, said she had noticed a great alteration in her master during the last six months; and he had latterly labored under several delusions, one of which was that he was afraid he should be compelled to enter the workhouse. It was also stated that the deceased had sold his business, and was about to retire from public life. The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

THE ATTEMPTED PARRICIDE AT CHISWICK.—The attempt of a son upon the life of his father, last week, at Chiswick, by shooting at him, has caused the greatest excitement and, we may add, consternation in the vicinity. The result of careful inquiries made upon the spot proves, beyond doubt, that this melancholy affair has arisen from family differences of a very painful nature, which have long existed between Mr. Monkhouse, sen., and his sons by his first marriage, more especially the young man now in custody. It appears that the youth left his father was apprenticed in 1838 to the naval service, and made his first voyage as midshipman in the John Fleming, East Indiaman, under Captain Rose. He continued in the same ship two or three years, and served one voyage as second officer in another vessel. A few years ago, the ship in which he then sailed was wrecked, and he lost everything he possessed, saving his life with considerable difficulty. On arriving at Liverpool, he wrote to his father requesting to be supplied with another outfit. Mr. Monkhouse, sen., who is admitted on all hands to have behaved with great harshness to his children, refused to afford his son any assistance. This circumstance seems to have rankled in the mind of the young man; and although he has occasionally visited his family since, when returning home from sea, there has never been any degree of amity between his father and himself. The breach previously existing was widened about eighteen months since, by an unfortunate proceeding on the part of the young man, briefly alluded to in the *Morning Post* of Saturday last. The prisoner, in common with his two sisters and younger brother, is entitled, at his father's death, to a one-fourth share of £8722. 4s. 4d., in the Three per Cent. Consols; this being a provision made, under Mr. Monkhouse's marriage settlement, for his younger children. Last week Henry Monkhouse called upon a legal firm, carrying on business in the neighbourhood of Chancery-lane (who, having formerly acted as solicitors to his father, knew the circumstances of the family), and offered to sell his reversionary interest for a very small sum of ready money. The acting partner in the firm declined to have anything to do with the purchase, and advised him, if he had determined to sell it, to put it up by auction in the City, where he might rely on obtaining its fair value. Young Monkhouse made no reply to this suggestion, but, on being asked what he would do with the money produced by its sale, he said that he knew what he was about,—that he should invest the money in the part purchase of a schooner, and take a run to the coast of Africa. The pistol found upon Mr. Monkhouse's neck bears all the bullet which passed through the barrel; so that of the identity of the marks corresponding with the ball was fired there cannot be the slightest doubt. On Sunday night Mr. Monkhouse was still alive, and no unfavourable change had taken place. A second pistol, which was missing on the night of the prisoner's apprehension, has been found. In the event of any unfavourable change taking place in the condition of Mr. Monkhouse, sen., Mr. Beadon, the magistrate for the district, has made arrangements to proceed immediately to his residence and take his deposition.—Wednesday having been the day appointed for the re-examination of Henry Bathurst Monkhouse, charged with attempting to murder his father, Mr. John Farmer Monkhouse, on the night of Thursday last, in Chiswick-lane, the accused was brought from the House of Detention to the Hammersmith Police Court, where he arrived at a few minutes before two o'clock. Mr. Beadon having taken his seat upon the bench, the prisoner was ordered to be placed in the dock. On entering the court he glanced hastily round, as if expecting to see some of his relatives present. A brother of his father was seated near the dock, but no token of recognition passed between the prisoner and himself. The accused was more composed than when he last appeared before the magistrate. His countenance is rather more determined than otherwise, but the expression altogether is that of a very determined character. — Mr. Inspector Jecks, having been sworn, handed in the following medical certificate as to the state of Mr. Monkhouse, sen.:—"We hereby certify that we have examined Mr. John Farmer Monkhouse this morning, and find the constitutional disturbance produced by the wound in his throat considerably abated; but while the wound itself continues in its present state he must be considered in danger, and quite unable to attend the Police Court. (Signed) J. BOWLING, EDWARD HARWOOD, Members of the College of Surgeons. Hammersmith, Oct. 10."—The magistrate read the certificate, and, addressing the prisoner, informed him that he stood remanded until Wednesday next.—The accused bowed slightly, and was immediately conveyed in the police van to the House of Detention.—Mr. Paynter, the magistrate, was upon the bench with Mr. Beadon, and two or three county magistrates were also present. There were not more than half a dozen spectators in court during the hearing, which lasted scarcely three minutes.

IRELAND.

The Earl of Clarendon has signified his displeasure with the Earl of Roden by dismissing him from the magisterial bench.

The Rev. Dr. O'Brien, parish priest of Slane, died during last week, leaving property valued at upwards of £100,000. The deceased never was remiss in the cause of charity, particularly during the period of famine. After providing comfortably for his relatives, Dr. O'Brien left the residue of his property to charitable purposes.

The Earl and Countess of Enniskillen have entertained a number of their tenantry at Florencecourt Castle, in honour of the christening of Lady Flora Mary.

The Earl and Countess of Verulam, the brother and sister-in-law of Lady Clarendon, are at the Viceregal lodge on a visit.

General Blakeney has returned to Dublin.

The old Repeal Association is positively about to gather again. The following advertisement appears in the *Freeman's Journal*:—"The Loyal National Repeal Association will meet on Monday, at one o'clock p.m, in Conciliation-hall. Admission to the associates' seats, 1d., for which a receipt will be given, as a voucher of part payment of renewed subscription. Admission to the members' seats, a proportionate instalment of the member's subscription. Galleries for the ladies as usual.—JOHN O'CONNELL, Hon. Sec."

POSTSCRIPT.

SPAIN.

The ball given by the Queen Mother on the night of the 4th inst., at Madrid, on the occasion of the King's birthday, was extremely brilliant.

THE PAPAL STATES.

A letter from Rome states that General Rostolan had published a notice in the official journal, announcing that, in consequence of some French soldiers having been assassinated from time to time, he would allow the inhabitants of Rome only twenty-four hours to surrender all the arms in their possession, and that a strict search should then be instituted, and every person being found in possession of concealed arms should be tried by court-martial, and, if convicted, summarily executed. The manufacture of swords, daggers, cane-swords, and every other offensive weapon, is strictly forbidden. It is stated that the Pope has taken alarm at the numerous assassinations of French soldiers at Rome, and believes that there is an extensive plot for his assassination if he should return. He expresses, therefore, a wish to remain at Naples during a portion of the winter. It appears that he has gained some popularity in Rome, by an announcement that the public and private pecuniary engagements of the Republican Government will be respected.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

VIENNA.—The uncertainty as to what will be done towards the reorganization of Hungary is as great as ever. The *Constitutional Correspondent* contains the announcement that Bem, together with twenty other Poles, has gone over to the Mahometan creed. It is said that many Poles are about to follow his example; 5000 Hungarians are leaving Turkey to return to Hungary, for the purpose of surrendering themselves to Austria. The Emperor left Vienna on the 3rd inst. for Iselh.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The state of affairs continues pretty much as it was. There does not appear to be any truth in the report as to the orders said to have been given for the English fleet to sail into the Dardanelles.

TUSCANY.

Letters from Florence say that an amnesty is expected to be published on the return of the Grand Duke.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN.—The opening of the Conciliation-hall has been a most palpable and complete failure.

NEWMARKET RACES.—FRIDAY.—Sweepstakes of 200 sovs. each. A.F. Goodwood walked over.

RETURNS OF HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION. — Total result of the house-to-house visitation in the metropolis from its commencement on the 1st of September to the 10th inst., 36,400 diarrhœa cases discovered, 942 rice-water purging discovered, 770 cholera discovered, 48 passed into cholera after treatment.

DEATH FROM EATING "HIGH" VENISON.—Last week Mr. Dixon, of the Red Lion, Henley-on-Thames, was entertained at dinner by some of his supporters, and among the dishes was a haunch of venison. The meat was so "high" that it was sent from the table untasted; but on the following day a portion of it was hashed up for the family dinner, and immediately after partaking of it, Mr. Dixon, his two brothers, together with the cook and boots, were seized with a sudden illness, and all of them died in the course of a few hours.

A WIFE KILLED BY HER HUSBAND.—Charles Brynes was on Thursday placed at the bar before Mr. Arnold, at Worshipstreet, charged with having caused the death of his wife by brutally kicking her, from the effects of which she died in the hospital two days afterwards. A coroner's jury had returned a verdict of "Manslaughter," and the magistrate remanded the prisoner to have the depositions completed for his committal to Newgate for trial.

THE MARKETS.

FUNDS AND SHARES.—Yesterday Consols closed at 92¼ to 92¾ for money; 92¼ for November account. Railway shares are flat.

MARK-LANE.—The arrivals of grain this week, both English and foreign, have been moderate, and wheat, of either sort, was a tolerably free sale, at the full price of Monday. Foreign grinding and superior English malting barley in demand. Beans and peas are unaltered in value. Old oats maintain their late rates; new are difficult of disposal. Barrel flour 6d. dearer.

TURKISH SLIPPER.

MITTEN.

THE WORK TABLE.

BY MLLE. DUFOUR.

CROCHET.

SERVIETTE FOR SUPPER-DISH.

Materials—Rawcorth's crochet thread No. 30.; drab and two shades of pink crochet thread of corresponding quality.

With white make a chain of 36 stitches. Work at each side of this, and at the ends, 1 long, 2 chain, miss 2, except at the end stitches, where 3 long stitches are worked into one stitch.

2nd round.—1 long, 3 chain, miss 3 all round.

3rd round.—Like 2nd, increasing at the ends by missing only 2 stitches.

4th round.—Double crochet all round.

5th round (drab thread).—Double crochet.

6th round.—6 long, 4 chain, miss 3, 1 long, 4 chain, miss 3, 4 chain; repeat all round.

7th round.—1 long, 2 chain, miss 2 all round.

8th round.—Double crochet.

9th and 10th rounds.—1 long, 3 chain, miss 2.

11th round.—4 long, 2 chain, 1 long, 2 chain, 1 long, 2 chain; repeat.

12th round.—7 long, 2 chain, 7 long, 2 chain, 1 long, 2 chain, 1 long, 2 chain; repeat.

13th round.—10 long, 2 chain; repeat all round.

14th round.—7 long, 2 chain, 4 long, 2 chain, 7 long, 2 chain; repeat.

15th round.—10 long, 2 chain, 1 long, 2 chain, 1 long, 2 chain, 1 long, 2 chain, 1 long, 2 chain, 1 long, 2 chain; repeat.

16th round.—Like 15th.

17th round.—4 long, 2 chain, 1 long, 2 chain seven times; repeat.

18th round.—1 long, 3 chain; repeat.

19th round (white).—1 long, 3 chain; repeat.

20th round (lightest pink).—9 long, 3 chain, miss 2; repeat.

21st round (mid pink).—4 long above the 2 chain and the first and last long of former round, 3 chain, 1 long, miss 2, 3 chain, 1 long, miss 2; repeat.

22nd round (dark pink).—11 long, 3 chain above the centre two of the 4 long of last round; repeat.

23rd round (white).—4 single crochet, 18 chain, miss 11 long of former round; repeat.

24th round.—Double crochet in every stitch.

25th round.—1 single united to the centre of the 4 single of 23rd round, 5 chain, miss 2; repeat all round.

LAPPET.

Materials—Rawcorth's crochet thread No. 90, or fine black crochet silk.

Make a chain measuring 32 inches in length. (Work on one side, detaching the thread at the end of the row; and the end of each row must be worked to correspond with the commencement.)

1st row.—1 long, 2 chain, miss 2; repeat.

2nd row.—1 long, 7 chain, *a*, 1 single, 13 chain, miss 2; repeat from *a*.

3rd row.—1 long, 3 chain, *a*, 1 single taken in the centre of the 13 chain stitches, 2 chain; repeat from *a*.

4th row.—1 long, 2 chain, miss 2; repeat.

5th row.—1 single, 14 chain, miss 14, 3 single, *a*, 8 chain, miss 8, 1 long, 9 chain, miss 9, 6 long, 5 chain, miss 5, 6 long; repeat from *a*.

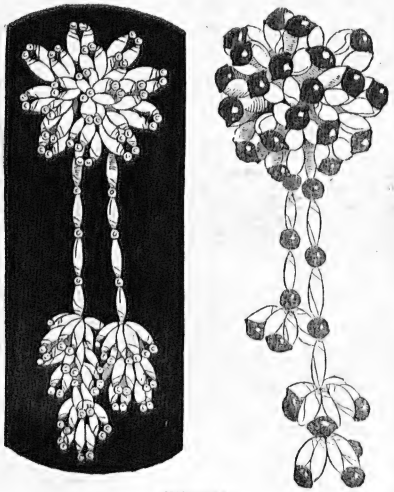
6th row.—1 single, 13 chain, miss 13, 3 single, 8 chain, *a*, 2 long above the 2 long, 7 chain, 6 long, the first worked in the third long, 2 chain, 6 long, 7 chain; repeat from *a*.

7th row.—1 single, 2 chain, 3 single, 5 chain, 2 long, 2 chain, 6 long, *a*, 5 chain, 2 long worked in the last 2 chain stitches, 2 chain, 2 long worked in the first 2 chain stitches, 4 chain, 4 long, 3 chain, 4 long, 2 chain, 4 long, 2 chain, 4 long; repeat from *a*.

8th row.—1 single, 3 chain, 7 single, 2 chain, 1 long, 2 chain, 6 long, *a*, 4 chain, 2 long above the 2 long, 3 chain, 2 long above the 2 long, 4 chain, 6 long, 2 chain, 1 long, 3 chain, 1 long, 2 chain, 6 long; repeat from *a*.

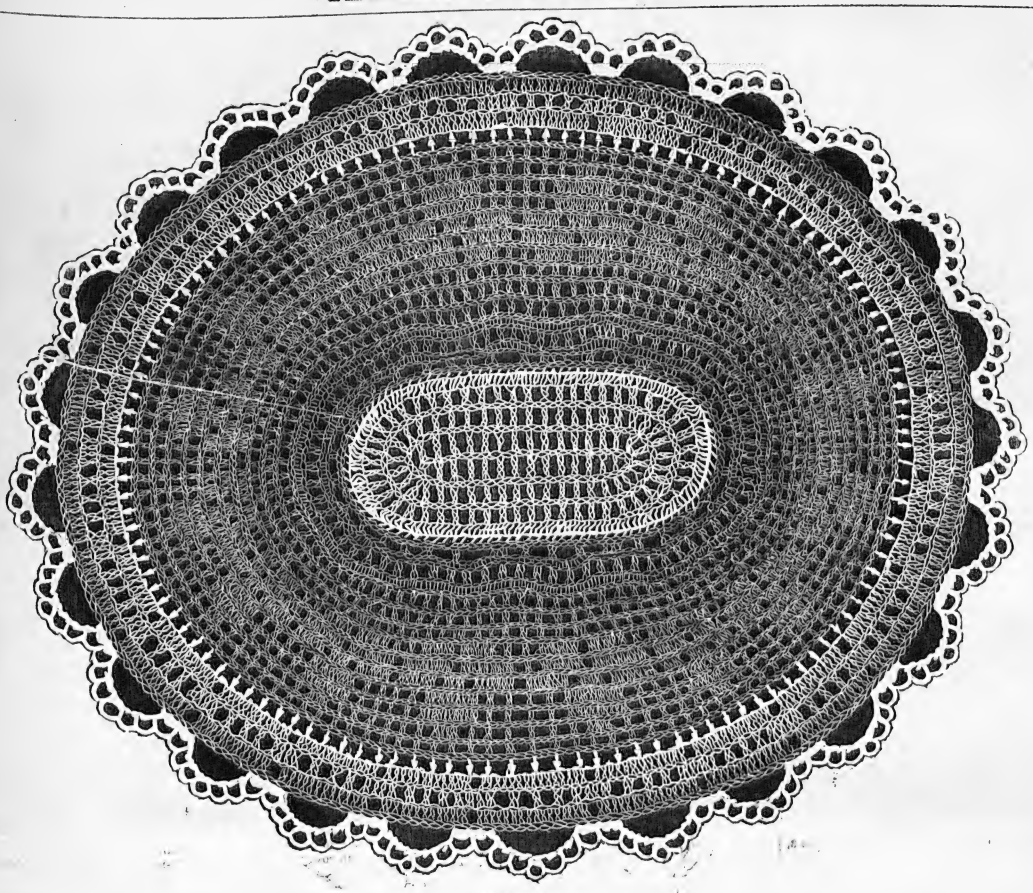
9th row.—1 single, 4 chain, 6 single, 2 chain, 1 long, 3 chain, 3 long, *a*, 3 chain, 2 long, 2 chain, 1 long, 2 chain, 4 long, 3 chain, 6 long, 2 chain, 6 long; repeat from *a*.

10th row.—1 single, 9 chain, 3 single, 2 chain, 2 long, 3 chain, *a*, 4 long in the last of the 1 long and 3 chain, 3 chain, 2 long, 2 chain, 2 long, 4 chain, 4 long, 4 chain, 2 long, 2 chain, 2 long, 4 chain; repeat from *a*.



HAIR-PINS.

GERMAN FOOT-SAC.



SERVIETTE.

Repeat from the 9th row in reversed order, and then work the following lace at the ends and each side :—

1st round.—2 long, 10 chain, miss 5 ; repeat.

2nd round.—2 long worked in the two centre stitches of 10 chain, 10 chain ; repeat.

3rd round.—Like 2nd.

4th round.—2 long worked in the two centre stitches, 7 chain ; repeat.

5th round.—4 long worked in the last chain above the 2 long and in the first chain, 5 chain ; repeat.

6th round.—2 long in the last chain and the first long 2 chain, 2 long, 3 chain ; repeat.

7th round.—4 long above the second long, the chain stitches, and the first long ; 5 chain ; repeat.

8th round.—2 long above the two centre of the 4 long stitches, 10 chain ; repeat.

9th round.—2 long in the two centre of the 10 chain stitches, 13 chain ; repeat.

In working the two last rounds at each side, instead of 10 chain stitches, make 12 ; and in lieu of 13, 15.

An elegant NECKTIE may be worked from the above directions, commencing with a chain of 30 inches in length, and using écru crochet silk.

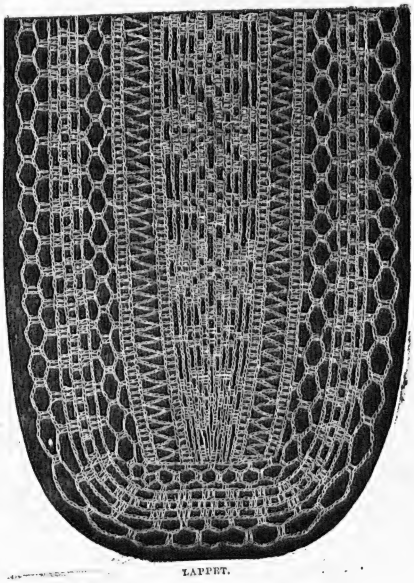
MITTEN.

BUNCH OF GRAPES, SEASONABLE FOR OCTOBER.

Raworth's crochet thread Nos. 120 *and* 90, *or black crape silk.*

The receipt for the back of mitten will here be given, the under-part and the thumb being simply French ground-work, finished at the top and bottom like the back, leaving an opening at the side for the thumb.

Make a chain long enough to go round the wrist in thread No. 90, and work one plain row. Fasten on thread No. 120 and work one treble and row of French ground of six stitches to each hole.



LAPPET.

1st fancy row.—5 holes of French ground, 6 long close, 10 French ground.

2nd row.—5 French ground, 12 long close, 10 French ground.

3rd row.—4 French ground, 6 long close, 3 French ground, 12 long close, 1 French ground, 6 long close, 4 French ground.

4th row.—5 French ground, 6 long close, 2 French ground, 6 long close, 2 French ground, 12 long close, 4 French ground.

5th row.—5 French ground, 15 long close, 2 French ground, 5 long close, 1 French ground, 5 long close, 3 French ground.

6th row.—7 French ground, 5 long close, 2 French ground, 18 long close, 4 French ground.

7th row.—4 French ground, 5 long close, 2 French ground, 5 long close, 2 French ground, 5 long close, 1 French ground, 12 long close, 4 French ground.

8th row.—3 French ground, 12 long close, 1 French ground, 5 long close, 3 French ground, 12 long close, 1 French ground, 5 long close, 3 French ground.

9th row.—3 French ground, 5 long close, 1 French ground, 5 long close, 4 French ground, 18 long close, 3 French ground.

10th row.—3 French ground, 5 long close, 1 French ground, 5 long close, 3 French ground, 12 long close, 1 French ground, 12 long close, 3 French ground.

11th row.—3 French ground, 12 long close, 2 French ground, 12 long close, 1 French ground, 12 long close, 1 French ground, 5 long close, 3 French ground.

12th row.—5 French ground, 5 long close, 1 French ground, 5 long close, 1 French ground, 12 long close, 5 French ground, 12 long close, 3 French ground.

13th row.—6 French ground, 5 long close, 1 French ground, 12 long close, 1 French ground, 12 long close, 1 French ground, 5 long close, 3 French ground.

14th row.—5 French ground, 5 long close, 3 French ground, 12 long close, 1 French ground, 12 long close, 4 French ground.

15th row.—4 French ground, 5 long close, 1 French ground, 5 long close, 2 French ground, 5 long close, 1 French ground, 12 long close, 5 French ground.

16th row.—3 French ground, 12 long close, 1 French ground, 18 long close, 9 French ground.

17th row.—4 French ground, 5 long close, 1 French ground, 5 long close, 2 French ground, 5 long close, 1 French ground, 12 long close, 5 French ground.

18th row.—4 French ground, 12 long close, 3 French ground, 12 long close, 1 French ground, 5 long close, 4 French ground.

19th row.—12 French ground, 5 long close, 5 French ground.

20th, 21st, and 22nd rows.—French ground.

23rd row.—1 plain, 5 long close, 1 plain into each loop.

For the Edging.

1 treble, 1 French ground.

1st fancy row.—1 hole of French and 6 long close alternately all round.

2nd row.—2 holes of French ground, 6 long close all round.

3rd row.—6 long close, 5 chain, 2 long close, 5 chain all round.

4th row.—Same as the 3rd.

5th row.—6 long close, 5 chain, 6 chain, 8 chain, 6 chain to be worked into the same loop, 5 chain; repeat all round.

The engraving will greatly assist in working out this.

Explanation of Terms.—French ground—six chain stitches united to the centre stitch of former row. Long close—long stitches, without any chain stitch between.

EMBROIDERY.

NAMES AND INITIAL LETTERS.

Fecnch cotton 120, *or coloured embroidery cotton.*

Work in tambour or in raised satin stitch.

TAMBOUR WORK.

LADY'S TURKISH SLIPPER.

Materials—Crimson satin gold twist and gold beads.

Draw the design upon the satin; work the pattern with the gold twist, in tambour or chain stitch. Sew on the beads in the parts indicated by the pattern.

BRAID WORK.

GERMAN FOOT SAC.

Materials—Claret-coloured cloth, and blue braid; moracco leather, fur, or sheep-skin for lining; and three yards of cord and one yard and a half of gimp will be required.

The cloth must be about sixteen inches in length, and eighteen in width. On this draw the pattern, and sew on the braid. The leather for the under part must be five inches longer than the cloth. It will also be required to cut two pieces of cloth for the sides the length of the upper part, three inches in depth at the top; and these must be cut gradually narrower to a point at the end. Sew the cloth to the leather along the front part; then sew in the sides, placing the widest part at the top, and bringing the leather round the end of each side piece. Then line with the fur or sheep-skin. Sew the cord round the edge and attach the gimp to each side, as seen in the illustration.

This comfortable article will be found very useful to invalid ladies; and as a travelling companion it will also prove an agreeable appendage.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR-PINS.

These are specimens of a description of hair-pin at present in use for confining the back part of the hair, and also for fastening the headdress, where such articles are found requisite.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. R. J. D.—The price will be 4s.; and, if desired, one shall be prepared.—The last week.

MISS H. shall have her request complied with.

META.—The quantity mentioned is that usually procured for the purpose named; but, as much depends on the size, it is advisable to procure two or three ounces in addition.

EVA.—Attention will be given to the suggestion.

IDA.—The bazaars are the most likely medium, or the West-end Berlin repositories.

MISS VIDO.—No unnecessary delay shall occur.

L. A. D.—"Couvrette" is the more modern appellation.

294, Strand.

MLLE. DUFOUR.

PARIS AND THE PARISIANS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The English here are to be seen in crowds at the doors of the Théâtre Français securing places for Saturday, when Rachel will bid farewell to the stage. Being for the benefit of the grandchildren of the late eminent actress, Mme. Dorval (who recently died in circumstances far from affluent), the performances will be of more than ordinary attraction. Rachel will act her great part of *Phèdre* in the tragedy of that name, and afterwards will appear in a comedy, "Le Moineau de Lesbie."

The proposal of M. Napoleon Bonaparte as to the Bourbons has not met with the approbation of the committee to which it was referred. They declared that the return of the Bourbons, and an amnesty to the insurgents of June, being included in the same proposition, established an unbecoming assimilation between the two parties mentioned; and it had not thought it necessary to examine the groundwork of the proposition, but had at once and unanimously decided on recommending the Assembly not to take it into consideration.

A curious bit of gossip is current here about the Emperor Nicholas. It is said that when the idea of making the exorbitant demand for extradition of the Hungarian refugees in Turkey was started the Ministers and advisers of the Czar endeavoured to turn him from the project, by representing to him the disastrous effect which it could not fail to have among the free people of the West, and that the reply which they obtained from their master was nearly as follows:—"Let me alone; I have my designs. I know the advantage I may one day derive from putting forward these pretensions, although I know very well that if I were the Grand Turk I certainly would not submit to them"!!

The exhibition of works of art and industry in the Champs Elysées, the Bibliothèque, and the exhibition of modern pictures, were all to be lodged in the grand new building. But alas! the state has no money, and the Bibliothèque must totter on in its present abode; and there are spacious apartments in the eastern wing of the Louvre which will suffice for the modern artists. The Rue de Rivoli is to be prolonged to the Place de l'Oratoire, but the proprietors are not compelled to continue the arcade. The Place Carousel is to be laid out and planted.

The surrender of Comorn, as you will perceive, is officially announced.

A rumour has been current at Vienna that an *attempt* has been made to assassinate General Görgey at Klagenfurt by a person connected with the Ziehy family, one of the members of which was put to death in execution of the sentence of a court-martial presided over by Görgey. Some of your journals I see have killed him outright!

Mlle. Denain, whose *spirited* acting at the St. James's Theatre in the season of 1847 delighted every one, has lately performed a feat unparalleled, perhaps, in the annals of any *Salle de Spectacle*. At the Théâtre Français she has, in the course of one week, played (and for the first time) the leading part in three comedies, two of five acts and one of three:—*Sylvia*, in "Le Jeu de l'Amour et du Hazard;" *Charlotte*, in "Les Demoiselles de St. Cyr;" and *Julie*, in "Le Dissipateur!" As a mere instance of laborious study, this might be considered an extraordinary effort on the part of any actress; but each performance was for Mlle. Denain a *une vraie triomphe*. According to the opinion of one of the most enlightened of the Parisian critics, her performance of *Sylvia* was the most perfect. Indeed, it is universally agreed that so exquisite a piece of acting has rarely been witnessed since the days of Mlle. Mars.

With respect to Rome, every one thinks that France will submit unconditionally to the Austro-Papal diplomatists, and withdraw the army, in order to make way for the mass of German, Swiss, Neapolitan, and other adventurers of all nations that are being scraped together to form the new Papal army under the command of Zucchi. Civita Vecchia will not, of course, be so easily abandoned, and, in the event of the French giving up the capital, we may expect to see them leave a garrison of three or four thousand men in that port.

The Roman theatre affords an amusing mode of exhibiting satire or conveying covert reproof. There, frequent allusions to false protestations, diplomatic duplicity, and national ill faith, draw down rapturous encores and thundering applause from the Romans, whilst the French officers, numbers of whom are always present, show by their embarrassment that truth dexterously applied must ever "make the galled jade wince." A favourite comic actor, named Belotti, was recently summoned for saying, in his part, a the Valle Theatre, "Such perfidy could only be tolerated at Paris." The facetious *improvisatore* was warned that a repetition of such sentences would relieve him from all imaginary parts for the future, and send him to perform a real and somewhat monotonous one in a place of strict confinement. Since then, however, he has again given way to some very audacious, and therefore very warmly-applauded, sentiments on the stage, in despite of the prefect of police.

The opening of the Théâtre Italien, Paris, is announced on the 1st of November, under the direction of Signor Ronconi.

Mme. Sophie Schroeder, the most celebrated *tragédienne* of Germany, has just died at Raudnitz, near Leipsic, at the advanced age of eighty-four. She made her *début* at fourteen, in an opera by Ditters Von Dittersdorf. Three years after she was united to M. Schroeder, the Talma of Germany. She expired in the arms of her only daughter, Mme. Schroeder Devrient, the celebrated singer.

M. Hector Berlioz has just completed the composition of a grand religious work, on which he has been engaged for some time.

Le votre, B.

Paris Hotel des * * *, Wednesday.

P.S.—The accused of the 13th of June were transferred last night from the Conciergerie to Versailles. They left Paris at eight o'clock, and arrived at their destination at ten o'clock.

The return of the cold and wet weather has retarded the recovery of M. de Falloux, and the physicians advise a complete cessation from business of an exciting kind. It is, therefore, feared that the Minister of Public Instruction will not be able to take part in the approaching discussion on the Roman question.

A report was current in the lobbies of the Assembly on Tuesday evening, though it was not credited, that the King of Naples had been assassinated while proceeding from his palace to the Theatre of San Carlos.

The Princess Belgiojoso, with her daughter, arrived at Athens by the last French steamer.

The rain poured in torrents during the races at the Champ de Mars, so that the attendance was limited to the horses, their jockeys, owners, and backers. Lord Normanby was almost the only notabilité who ventured to brave the weather.

MISS JANE TUCKER,*

THE ORIGINATOR OF THE GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The gentlemen who have undertaken to publish the case of Miss Jane Tucker, the originator of the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, have been induced to do so from the extraordinary circumstances attending this lady's undeserved position.

Very briefly, but earnestly, they lay before us the history of Miss Tucker's efforts to establish this successful and valuable Institution.

Experienced in all the difficulties incident to the life of a governess, having entered on its duties in a clergyman's family, at Taunton, at the age of 16, Miss Tucker long meditated the idea of rescuing her class—perhaps the most useful and important of all—from their then humiliating and precarious position. A severe illness of seven years' duration, following upon forty years' labour as a governess, gave her additional reason to elaborate this idea. On her recovery in the year 1838, she threw together the thoughts that had thus occurred to her, and drew a plan so clear in all its details, and so harmonious as a whole, that it has since been carried out to the very letter by the committee of the Institution.

After overcoming innumerable obstacles, in the year 1843, at a public meeting at the Hanover-square Rooms, at which the Duke of Cambridge presided, her work was completed—the Institution founded—and his Royal Highness announced Miss Tucker as the originator of one of our greatest national charities.

We would yet dwell more briefly on what remains to be told.

Since the establishment of the Institution, which may now be considered in a flourishing condition, affording a home to many who took no part in its formation, while its originator has not been permitted to participate in any of its advantages, Miss Tucker, then upwards of sixty years of age,—without means, health, or energy, which had been all exhausted in effecting her glorious object,—was left to depend on the casual assistance of private friends. And thus, for the last five years, she has lived, if that be not an inappropriate word to describe so much undeserved suffering. But for the fact of her story becoming known to two or three private gentlemen, who have now published it to the world, she would be at this moment without a home.

It only remains to add, that Miss Tucker's character through life, attested by the most numerous and honourable testimonials, has always been irreproachable, and there are very many who can say of her, in all her suffering and distress, her conduct has been as patient as her habits have been exemplary.

In conclusion, the committee, whose hands have been greatly strengthened by the generous and warm assistance of a COMMITTEE OF LADIES, announce the progress of the fund, by which, when closed, they hope to purchase an annuity that shall give at least the consolations of peace and comfort to the last years of this benefactor of her race.

* Miss Tucker's address is No. 19, Queen-street, Brompton.

We have much pleasure in giving the following letter, recently addressed to Miss Tucker, as an evidence of the feeling of compassion and respect which she has excited. We believe the statement, which was published in this Journal, has originated not only this, but several other letters equally flattering to the character and talents of Miss Tucker:—

"Greenford, Hanwell, Middlesex.

"MADAM,—Being a subscriber to the Governesses' excellent Institution, founded, as I have always heard, by yourself, I have read, with deep regret, the painful position in which you have been placed; and, as I lately saw your private address in the LADY'S NEWSPAPER, I think it more beneficial to yourself to transmit my mite to you direct; I, therefore, enclose you an order on the post-office for one pound five guineas, made payable from myself to you, and, perhaps, you may prefer placing the half in addition to the fund raising for you, and to retain the other for present use. If I am spared, I may possibly reduce my subscription for 1850, and remit you my votes instead, as I certainly (though a stranger) would have given you my votes had you been admitted as a candidate, in any way, to the Governesses' Institution. Be so good as just to acknowledge the order, for which purpose I enclose an envelope to my address.

"Believe me, with every sincere good wish, yours, &c.,

"Sept. 22, 1849." "ANNA BARTON.

LITERATURE.

Personal Recollections of the Life and Times of Valentine, Lord Cloncurry. Dublin: M'Glashan.

There is a good deal of interesting reading in this work, independent of its political value; which, coming from Lord Cloncurry, is considerable, if only for the length of time during which he serves as a living history of Irish politics. But, apart from this merit, these recollections will be read with pleasure. The subjoined extracts are amongst the most interesting of the recollections:—

NAPOLEON AND IRELAND.

"We were received in the magnificent rooms of the Tuileries in the great state; the stairs and ante-rooms being lined by men of the *corps d'élite*, in their splendid uniforms and baldricks of buff leather edged with scarlet. Upon our introduction refreshments were offered, and a circle was formed as at a private *entrée*. Napoleon entered freely into conversation with Lord Holland and myself, inquiring, among other matters, respecting the meaning of an Irish peerage, the peculiar character of which, and its difference from an English peerage, I had some difficulty in making him comprehend. While we were conversing, three knocks were heard at the door, and a deputation from the Conservative Senate presented itself, as if unexpectedly, and was admitted. The leader of the deputation addressed the First Consul in a set oration, tendering him the Consulate for life; to which he responded in an extempore speech, which, nevertheless, he read from a paper concealed in the crown of his hat. Bonaparte was at that time very slight and thin in person, and, as far as I could judge, not possessed of much more information upon general subjects than of confidence in his own oratorical powers. Upon my expressing some surprise afterwards at the character of his remarks, I recollect General Lawless telling me that he and some other Irishmen (I believe Wolfe Tone was among them) had a short time before been engaged in a discussion with him respecting a project for the invasion of Ireland, when, after making many inquiries, and hearing their answers, he remarked that 'it was a pity so fine a country should be so horribly infested with wolves.' Lawless and his companions assured him that such was not the case, to which he deigned no reply but a contemptuous 'bah!'"

AN IRISH PROTESTANT BISHOP.

"Hervey, Earl of Bristol and Bishop of Derry, was in the habit of receiving regular remittances from home of upwards of £5000. quarterly, which he immediately expended in the purchases of every article of *vertù* that came within his reach. In this, as in most other cases, however, the proverb came true—that ill-gotten gains waste woeful want; and towards the end of the quarter the noble prelate used to find his purse absolutely empty, and his credit so low as to be insufficient to procure him a bottle of Orvieto. Then followed a dispersion of his collection, as rapidly as it was gathered, but, as might be expected, at a heavy discount. I have seen the eccentric earl-bishop ride about the streets of Rome, dressed in red plush breeches and a broad-brimmed white or straw hat, and was often asked if that was the canonical costume of an Irish prelate. His irregularities were so strange as to render any story that might be told about him credible and, of course, to cause the invention of many, that in reference to any other person would seem incredible. * * * The bishop was taken suddenly ill, on a journey from Albano to Rome, and died in an outhouse of a cottage, to which he was carried, in consequence of the unwillingness of the peasants to admit a heretic prelate to die under their roof. I took charge of the wreck of his property at Rome, and was enabled to save it for his heirs."

THE LAST OF THE STUARTS.

"Among the prominent members of Roman society in those days was the last of the Stuarts, Cardinal York, with whom I became somewhat of a favourite, probably by virtue of addressing him as 'Majesty,' and thus going a step further than the Duke of Sussex, who was on familiar terms with him, and always applied to him the style of Royal Highness. The cardinal was in the receipt of an income of eight or nine thousand pounds a year, of which he received £4000 from his royal rival, George III., and the remainder from his ecclesiastical benefices. This revenue was then, in Italy, equivalent at least to £20,000; and it enabled his eminence to assume somewhat of royal state. He was waited upon with all suitable ceremony, and his equipages were numerous and splendid, and freely placed at the disposal of his guests. He was in the habit of receiving visitors very hospitably at his villa, at Frescati, where I often a guest, and was frequently amused by a representation of the scenes between Sancho Panza and his physician, during the reign of the governor in the island of Barataria. His eminence was an invalid, and under a strict regimen; but, as he still retained his tastes for savoury meats, a contest usually took place between him and his servants for the possession of rich diet, which they formally set before him, and then endeavoured to snatch away, while he, with greater eagerness, strove to seize it in its transit. Among the cardinal's most favourite attendants was a miserable cur dog, which, probably, having been cast off by his master, as being neither useful nor ornamental, one day attached itself to his eminence at the gate of St. Peter's, an occurrence to which he supposed, as a proof of his true royal blood—the cur being, as he supposed, a King Charles's spaniel, and, therefore, endowed with an instinctive hereditary acquaintance with the house of Stuart. Upon the occasion of my visit to Frescati, I presented the cardinal with a telescope, which he seemed to fancy, and received from him, in return, the large medal struck in honour of his accession to his unsubstantial throne."

L'Acadie; or, Seven Years' Explorations in British America. By Sir J. E. Alexander. Two vols. Colborn.

Amongst a variety of very interesting passages contained in these two volumes, we select a description of the ever-wonderful Falls of Niagara, which Sir James Alexander visited during one of his seven American winters. The passage is finely written. As for the wager with which it concludes, the *immortality*, we fear, would be too speedily realized:—

THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

"The great cataract is seen by few travellers in its winter garb. I had seen it several years before in all the glories of autumn, its encircling woods, happily spared by the remorseless hatchet, and tinted with the brilliant hues peculiar to the American 'Fall.' Now the glory had departed; the woods were still there, but were generally black, with occasional green pines; beneath the grey trunks was spread a thick mantle of snow, and from the brown rocks, enclosing the deep channel of the Niagara River, hung huge clusters of icicles, twenty feet in length, like silver pipes of giant organs. The tumultuous rapids appeared to me to descend more regularly than formerly over the steps which distinctly extended across the wide river. * * The portions of the British, or Horse-shoe Fall, where the waters descend in masses of snowy whiteness, were unchanged by the season, except that vast sheets of ice and icicles hung on their margin; but where the deep waves of sea-green water roll majestically over the steep, large pieces of descending ice were frequently descried on its surface. No rainbows were now observed on the great vapour cloud which shrouds for ever the bottom of the Fall; but we were extremely fortunate to see now plainly what I had looked for in vain at my last visit, the water-rockets, first described by Captain Hall, which shot up with a train of vapour singly, and in flights of a dozen, from the abyss near Table Rock, curved towards the east, and burst and fell in front of the cataract. Vast masses of descending fluid produce this singular effect, by means of condensed air acting on portions of the vapour into which the water is comminuted below. Altogether the appearance was most startling. It was observed at 1 p.m. from the gallery of Mr. Barnett's museum. The broad sheet of the American Fall presented the appearance of light-green water and feathery spray, also margined by huge icicles. The great masses of rock at the bottom were covered, as it were, with pure white heaps of cotton, whilst on the left and in front of the Fall a cone was in process of formation from the congealing vapour. As in summer, the water rushing from under the vapour-cloud of the two Falls was of a milky whiteness as far as the ferry, when it became dark and interspersed with floating masses of ice. Here, the year before, from the pieces of ice being heaped and crushed together in great quantities, was formed a thick and high bridge of ice, completely across the river, safe for passengers for some time; and in the middle of it a Yankee speculator had erected a shanty for refreshments. Lately, at a dinner-party, I heard a staff-officer of talent, but who was fond of exciting wonder by his narratives, propose to the company a singular wager—a bet of £100—that he would go over the Falls of Niagara and come out alive at the bottom! No one being inclined to take him up, and after a good deal of discussion as to how this most perilous feat was to be accomplished, the plan was disclosed. To place on Table Rock a crane with a long arm reaching over the water of the Horse-shoe Fall; from this arm would hang by a stout rope a large bucket or cask; this would be taken up some distance above the Fall, where a mill-race slowly glides towards the cataract; here the adventurer would get into the cask, men stationed on the Table Rock would haul in the slack of the rope as he descended, and the crane would swing him clear from the cataract as he passed over. Here is a chance for any gentleman sportsman to immortalize himself!"

A SONG FOR MARGARET.*

(GOETHE'S "FAUST.")

BY ANGELUS.

I.

Hearts that have no guile between them
Are not far from spoken joy:
And, the joy that best becomes them
Is, the pleading of the eye—
"*Mutual hearts must love—or die!*"

II.

O! how true, that death of sorrow—
Lingering death that doth not kill;
Asp, that feeds on hope's to-morrow;
Clouds, that on our sunshine steal;
Cypress, wreath'd with roses, still!

THE DRAMA.

HAYMARKET.—On Monday evening Mr. Macready made his first appearance in London since his return from America, and, as might have been anticipated, he was welcomed in a manner the most pleasing to an actor, namely, by a house crowded to the ceiling, and by applause, long and truly enthusiastic. It is said that Mr. Macready intends, after this season, to retire from the stage. If this be true, we shall indeed be sorry; the more so, now we are promised by Mr. Anderson a strenuous attempt to resuscitate the legitimate drama in the only dramatic temple we have left us properly suited to give effect to the highest walks of tragedy. A small theatre is not the place for tragedy; for, however carefully such works as "Macbeth," "Coriolanus," "Julius Cæsar," and the like, may be represented, there is always an effect produced which reminds us of a daylight performance—the illusion which should deceived into the belief that tin covered with bluish paint is steel, or that crumpled foil is a dazzling jewel. All that could be done by the management to heighten the effect was done, and every actor exerted his talents to the utmost. Mr. Macready's *Macbeth* is too well known to need much comment now; it still contains the numerous beauties it formerly did, and also its few blemishes. The fault of Mr. Macready's conception of *Macbeth* is in its being perhaps too stern. Mrs. Warner was the *Lady Macbeth*, and fully sustained her well-merited high reputation. She was warmly greeted upon her entrance, as, indeed, were all the performers, particularly Mr. James Wallack, who, after Mr. Macready, certainly received the heartiest welcome. His acting of *Macduff* was extremely good, and was rewarded by loud plaudits. At one part of the evening he was compelled to address the audience in consequence of the crowded state of the theatre; and, to restore quiet, by promising those who were dissatisfied tickets for another night. At the fall of the curtain the applause was deafening. Mr. Macready, Mrs. Warner, and James Wallack were recalled. Mr. Wallack announced the repetition of "Macbeth" for Friday.

LYCEUM.—"The Sentinel" still keeps watch here, guarding against "The Follies of a Night." "An Appeal to the Public" is made every evening, which leads to "An Affair of Honour;" at the conclusion of which, the audience join hands most heartily, and all go home perfect friends. We hope to see something new here soon.

* Suggested by Ary Scheffer's exquisite painting of 'Margaret meeting Faust on her Return from Church'—her heart in her eyes; and that heart so confidingly pure—so worldlessly innocent.

ADELPHI.—"Mrs. Bunbury's Spoons" are not to be forthcoming until Monday next, when we are promised—but managers' promises, alas! are too often "trifles light as air"—yes, we are promised another new piece on the same night, to be called "The Sons of Mars." The pieces during the week have been, "The Mysterious Stranger," "A Bird of Passage," "Sweethearts and Wives," and "Animal Magnetism." The houses have been good.

STRAND THEATRE.—A new drama was produced here on Tuesday last, entitled, "The Reigning Favourite." It is a mere translation of Scribe's "Adrienne Lecouvreur," and has been done into English by Mr. Oxenford. It was originally written for Mlle. Rachel; and, unworthy as it was of such a position, was acted at the principal theatres of Paris. We shall not offend our readers by giving the plot, as it is founded upon immorality from first to last. It is quite time that a check should be put to the importation of such dramas; they may suit the vicious and perverted taste of the Parisians, but they are an insult to any decent audience. We were quite grieved to see so much fine acting thrown away upon such an offensive affair. Lord Chesterfield observes, that "a well-conducted theatre is an ornament to society." If Mr. Farren wish his theatre to merit this honourable title, he must eschew for ever such dramas as "The Reigning Favourite."

SADLER'S WELLS.—This theatre continues highly successful with the legitimate drama. "Othello," "The Merchant of Venice," and "The Tempest," with "A Roland for an Oliver," "Venice," and "The Tempest," with "A Roland for an Oliver," have formed the bill of fare for the past week, which has been greatly relished by Mr. Phelps's numerous visitors.

MARYLEBONE THEATRE.—Planché's admirable extravaganza, "Fortunio and his Seven Gifted Servants," has been produced here, and has proved very attractive. Mr. Davenport, with Mrs. Mowatt and the pretty Miss Fanny Vining, continue to be the reigning favourites of the house; but all the company here is exceedingly good, and there are few theatres that we can more justly recommend to the public.

ASTLEY'S.—Fitzball's magnificent spectacle of "The Prophet" increases in attraction upon every representation; and is justly entitled to be called, as the advertisements do call it, "the most gorgeous hippo-dramatic piece ever produced at the amphitheatre." The scenes in the circle have lost none of their well-merited success. The houses have been excellent.

SURREY THEATRE.—Mr. Shepherd and Mr. Creswick, following in the steps of Mr. Phelps, have transformed this theatre into a legitimate temple of the drama. Sir Bulwer Lytton's clever play of "Richelieu, or the Conspiracy," has proved very attractive, aided by the laughable piece of "The Water Witches" and the drama of "Gilderoy."

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL ON DITS.

HERR STRAUSS.—The late distinguished composer was born in Vienna on the 14th of March, 1834. He was destined by his parents to the trade of a bookbinder, but his disposition for music soon caused him to forsake his business. By long practice on the violin he acquired great proficiency. At the age of nineteen, Lanner, who was but two years older than Strauss, admitted him into his orchestra; and it was then that his instinctive vocation for dance music found occasion to manifest itself. Strauss soon established himself in an orchestra of his own, and proved a dangerous rival to his former chief. The Viennese were divided in their opinions respecting the two artists, and profited accordingly by the spirit of emulation excited in the rival orchestras. Strauss obtained, as is well known, great success in his travels to different cities of Europe. When he arrived in Paris he effected a complete revolution in the orchestras of the balls. The impression he produced at London, during the last season, must be fresh in the minds of our readers. The following lines from the pen of Hector Berlioz well characterize his person and his talents:—"This master of ball orchestras which shed so many ardent melodies, so much bounding joy, and sometimes, also, so much passionate tenderness, even to provoke the tears of his hearers, has laid down for ever his pen and his bow. I am not one of those who say 'Tis nothing, it is only a waltz-maker the less!' I say it is much, for Strauss was an artist in every sense of the word. Many of his rivals make execrable dance music out of splendid operatic works; he, on the contrary, wrote so many charming things that they would have made the fortune of many an opera. I see him still at his post, in the Salle des Redoutes, with six or eight hundred of the most charming of the Viennese ladies whirling at his feet, intoxicated with the harmony he produced, obeying him with the greatest love, recalling him with transports at the end of the dances, applauding and covering him with flowers. He was the creator of the syncopic dance; it is to him that we owe deliverance from the dull *valse* and dance; it is to him that we owe deliverance from the dull *valse* and the flat rhythm that were formerly thought to be inherent. Vienna has lost one of its greatest charms. A Viennese himself avows it in writing to me thus:—'No more Volks Garden, no more Sperl, no more masked balls. Vienna without Strauss is like Austria without the Danube. Vienna is all tears for its lost joys.'" Strauss was carried to the grave by the principal members of his orchestra, and accompanied by an immense assemblage. He was buried at Doebling, a village near Vienna, near the grave of his rival Lanner, who, five years ago, preceded him to the tomb.

A new and original play, in five acts, called "The False Position," is in rehearsal at the Surrey Theatre, the joint production of Mr. Westland Marston, the author of "The Patrician's Daughter," and Mr. Bayle Bernard.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean have been performing at Portsmouth with extraordinary success. The houses were so crowded that the manager converted the pit into stalls, all of which were instantly let at box prices.

MR. BRAHAM.—The veteran vocalist Braham has been engaged by Mr. Stammers for a series of farewell performances, upon which occasion it is his intention to deliver a valedictory address. He will appear for a limited number of nights at the approaching London Wednesday Concerts, and then make a tour of the provinces. Seventy years have passed since Braham first sang in public!

OPENING OF HULLAH'S NEW MUSIC-HALL.—St. Martin's-hall, the great building in Long-acre, erected under the auspices of Mr. Hullah, and intended for the accommodation of his singing-schools, and for musical performances on the largest scale, is now in such a state of forwardness as to be partially available for its contemplated objects. The class-rooms of the different schools, and the general lecture-room, are completed; and in the course of a few months the great hall, the most spacious and noblest music-hall in England—probably in Europe—will be opened to the public. Wednesday evening Mr. Hullah opened the Lecture-hall by a performance of the pupils of his upper singing-school, attended by a considerable number of persons interested in the progress of music, among whom were several eminent composers and professors. This hall is a very handsome room, capable, apparently, of containing seven or eight hundred persons, and of excellent acoustical construction, the sound of the voices being full and resonant, without echo or confusion. On this occasion about four hundred pupils of the upper school formed the chorus, the solo parts being filled by Mrs. Noble (late Miss Duval), Mr. Benson, Mr. William Seguin, and a young lady, one of the pupils, whose vocal attainments were very considerable.—While on this topic, we may state that the concert at the NATIONAL HALL, High Holborn, on the same evening, went off with the most flattering *eclat*.

Mr. Baker, from the Belfast Theatre, has been engaged by Mr. Anderson for Drury Lane. The *Northern Whig*, speaking of this gentleman, says:—"The more frequently we see Mr. Baker, the more sincerely we regret that his engagement upon our boards is so limited. With com o powers quite equal to those of Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Baker pos ess s more versatility, less mannerism, and an immeasurably better enunciation. He throws himself with so much force and nature into whatever part he personates, that, during its action, the spectator is of opinion that that particular part is the one best adapted for the display of Mr. Baker's peculiar excellences; but the next evening shows him in a new character, and the previous judgment is reversed by a later experience." We hope the *Northern Whig* may in this instance prove a soothsayer. Mr. F. Vining and Mr. Emery, the present manager of the Surrey, are engaged for Drury Lane.

Our review of new music will appear next week.

TABLE TALK.

Her Majesty has been pleased, upon the representation of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, to appoint the Rev. John Pilkington Norris, M.A., fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to be one of her Majesty's inspectors of schools.

The matrimonial alliance between the Crown Prince of Sweden and the Princess Louisa, eldest daughter of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, is definitively fixed to take place early in the ensuing year.

His Excellency Lord Bloomfield, Ambassador from her Britannic Majesty to the Court of St. Petersburg, with Lady Bloomfield and suite, arrived at Birmingham's Royal Ship Hotel, Dover, from London, on Monday, and proceeded by her Majesty's packet Garland, Lieutenant Wylde, R.N., for Calais, *en route* to St. Petersburg, to resume his diplomatic duties.

What (says a contemporary) remains of the great united German empire of men's dreams? Nothing but a phantom of a central power, grasping the powerless sceptre of a ghostly empire; surrounded by ministers whose dictates men despise and disregard, in veritable exercise of their functions, as ghostly as itself. The position of the imperial administration has become a byword and a scoff; and it is lamentable to see a Prince, whose good intentions never have been doubted, and whose popular sympathies have been so often shown, standing thus, in a situation which borders upon the ridiculous—an almost disregarded and now useless puppet—a *quasi* emperor without even the shadow of an empire; and yet condemned to play at empire-administrating—as children play at kings and queens, none heeding their innocent and bootless game. How far the edicts of the defunct Frankfort Parliament, and the decrees of the Government of the Imperial Vicarage—paralyzed in all real strength, if not utterly defunct now—are held as a public mockery, is very pithily evidenced to the least open eyes of any traveller to the baths of Germany.

A correspondent informs us that a whale, fifty feet long, has been cast ashore at Grays, in Essex.

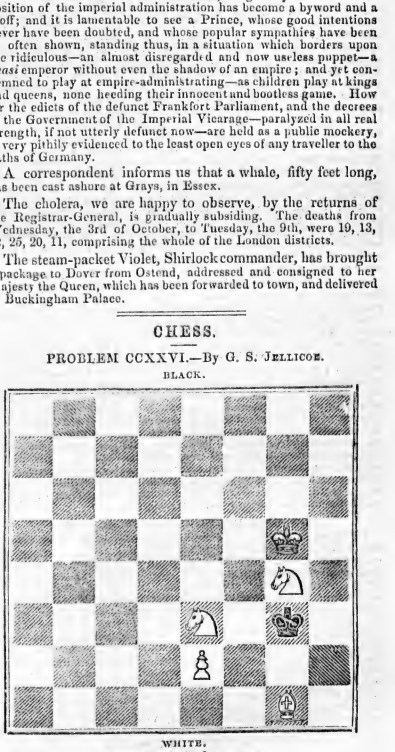
The cholera, we are happy to observe, by the returns of the Registrar-General, is gradually subsiding. The deaths from Wednesday, the 3rd of October, to Tuesday, the 9th, were 19, 13, 22, 25, 20, 11, comprising the whole of the London districts.

The steam-packet Violet, Shirlock commander, has brought a package to Dover from Ostend, addressed and consigned to her Majesty the Queen, which has been forwarded to town, and delivered at Buckingham Palace.

CHESS.

PROBLEM CCXXVI.—By G. S. JELLICOE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to win in five moves.

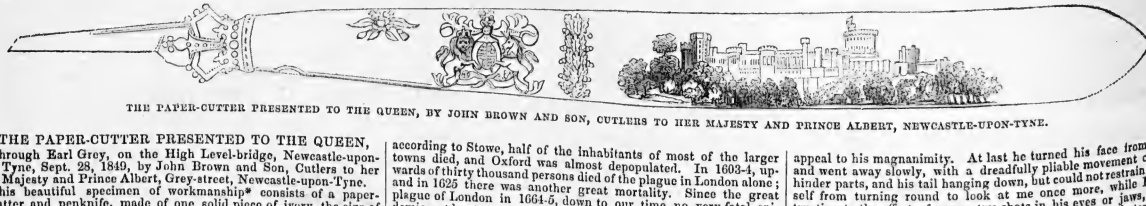
GAME CCXXVI.

Played between Mr. Lewis and an Amateur, the former giving the Queen's Knight.

WHITE (MR. L.).	BLACK (MR. W.).	WHITE (MR. L.).	BLACK (MR. W.).
1. K P 2	K P 1	17. Q B takes Kt	P takes B
2. K B P 2	Q P 2	18. Q takes P	Q B takes Kt
3. K P 1	Q B P 2	19. K R takes Q B	Q to Q B 2d
4. K B checks	Q Kt to B 3d	20. K B P 1	K P takes P
5. Kt to B 3d	Q B to Q 2d	21. P takes P	K B P 1
6. Q to K 2d	K B to K 2d	22. K B checks	Kt to K B 2d
7. Q B P 1	Q R P 1	23. P takes K Kt P	Q B P 1
8. K B to Q R 4th	Q P 1	24. P takes Kt +	K takes P
9. K B to Q B 2d	K Kt to K R 3d	25. B takes P +	K to Kt 2d
10. Castles	Castles	26. K R to K Kt 3d +	K to R sq
11. Q to R 4th	K Kt P 1	27. Q to K R 6th	K R to K Kt sq
12. Q P 1	K Kt to K B 4th	28. K B takes K R	Q R takes B
13. Q B to Q 3d	Q to Q Kt 3d	29. R takes R +	K takes R
14. Q R to Q Kt sq	Q Kt to Q sq	30. P takes P	Q to Q Kt 3d +
15. Q to K sq	Q B to its 3d	31. Q P 1	Q to K 3rd
16. K Kt P 2	K Kt to K 6th	32. Q checkmates	

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM CCXXV.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B 6th +	K to Kt 3d	4. Q takes R, checkmate	
2. R to Q R 6th +	R takes R		
3. R to Q Kt 5th +	K takes Kt		



THE PAPER-CUTTER PRESENTED TO THE QUEEN, BY JOHN BROWN AND SON, CUTLERS TO HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

THE PAPER-CUTTER PRESENTED TO THE QUEEN,

Through Earl Grey, on the High Level-bridge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sept. 28, 1849, by John Brown and Son, Cutlers to her Majesty and Prince Albert, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

This beautiful specimen of workmanship* consists of a paper-cutter and penknife, made of one solid piece of ivory, the size of drawing-paper, with a view of Windsor Castle engraved on each side in the first style of the art. The end where the blade opens is mounted with a solid gold crown, set with seventy-six precious stones, viz., diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and pearls; the back spring is covered with gold; the royal arms are also in solid chased gold, with a sprig of the rose, shamrock, and thistle, and a splendidly-chased wreath of the oak-leaf and acorn. It was enclosed in a red morocco case, with gold name-plate and "Victoria" engraved upon it in Old English, the whole forming an elegant and costly present, and does great credit to the parties who presented it, and who were also the makers, viz., Messrs. John Brown and Son, who hold the appointment of cutlers to her Majesty and Prince Albert in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It was presented to her Majesty on the centre of the splendid High Level-bridge, being entrusted in the hands of Alderman Sir John Fife, who, through the Recorder of Newcastle, handed it to Earl Grey; and, just at the conclusion of the addresses from the corporations of Newcastle and Gateshead, the earl handed the knife to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who gave it into the hands of his royal mother. The Queen received it most graciously, and on opening the case appeared much pleased with the present, as well also as the royal children.

* We cannot do better than repeat what we before stated respecting this very elegant production—and of which we last week promised the ILLUSTRATION now given. The above will correct the misstatement which appeared generally in the papers respecting the presentation of the Paper Cutter on the part of Messrs. John Brown and Son to Her Majesty the Queen.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

SELECTIONS FROM NEW BOOKS.

SKETCHING.

In a delightful paper by the "Sketcher," in "Blackwood," entitled "Lynmouth Revisited," we have the following remarks on Sketching from Nature, and the mental attributes which such an accomplishment demands:—"Neither artists nor amateurs are generally sufficiently aware that a previous education is necessary to make sketching effective and expressive. We find *ourselves* everywhere. Whatever be the scenery, the sketcher brings little back that he does not take with him. Hence the diversity in the character of sketches—of different sketchers—and the one character that pervades the portfolio of each. I have heard of an artist who visited our lakes, and brought back with him only cottages! Morland would have added, or rather made the principal, the stye and pigs; and even Gainsborough's sketch-book may have shown little more than ragged pollards, and groups of rustic children. To know what is in nature, you must know what is in yourself. If you are ignorant of art, your sketches can only be accidentally good. It is possible to be a very close observer, even of minute beauties, and yet be a very bad sketcher. One of an original genius will convert and, by a bold dissimilitude in non-essentials, incorporate into his own previous conceptions whatever is before him; and thus, by preserving the great suggestive characteristics, represent Nature with a far greater truth, exhibiting her very life and feeling, than they who aim at truth through weak and minute imitation. Let this be exemplified in Salvator Rosa. Do his wild scenes of rock, and rugged rock-engendered trees, exist to the general eye, exactly in their form, and colour, and composition, as he has represented them? The exact sketcher would have found a less correspondence in branches and foliage—a less marked living feeling between the rocks and trees; he would have found much in the colouring, especially in the green leaves, where they are so few and scattered, of an inconsistent gaiety. These would have been distracting; but his educated eye, toned by one bold feeling, rejected these, and seized the wilder characteristic, to which he resistantly, under the impulse of his genius, made all the rest subservient and suggestive. He embodied what he saw with what he felt, and marred not the savage freedom by attractive littlenesses, but gave it full play; and with an execution as bold and free, which the minute critic would pronounce not natural, though most natural, as most expressive of that spontaneous outlining unconstrainedness of nature's growth, which really pervades all, but harmoniously brought all the parts under the dominion of one poetic feeling."

THE NAVY IN THE TIME OF CHARLES II.

When we take into consideration the state of the navy (says a writer in "Blackwood," in revising "Pepys's Diary") during the earlier part of the reign of Charles, it is absolutely astonishing that England was able not only to cope with the Dutch on equal terms, but ultimately to subdue them. We learn from Pepys the particulars of a fact long generally known, that in no department of the state were there greater corruptions, abuses, and frauds practised than in that of the Admiralty. The pay both of officers and men was constantly in arrear, insomuch that some of them were reduced to absolute starvation whilst considerable sums were due to them. Stores were embezzled and plundered almost without inquiry. The fleets were often wretchedly commanded, for there was not then, as there is now, any restriction between the services; and new-made captains from the circle of the court, who never in their lives had been at sea, were frequently put over the heads of veterans who from boyhood had dwelt upon the ocean. There was scarcely any discipline in the navy; impressment was harshly and illegally practised, and after each engagement the sailors deserted by hundreds. So bad did matters at length become that, towards the close of the year 1666, the fleet was in actual mutiny, and the naval arm of England paralysed. The subsequent reform of the navy is mainly attributable to the firmness and determination of the Duke of York.

THE PLAGUE OF LONDON.

The metropolis has at various times suffered most severely from epidemics. In 1204, when the population must have been very small, it is recorded that two hundred persons were buried daily in the Charterhouse-yard. The mortality in 1357 has been described as terrific. In 1407, thirty thousand persons perished of a dreadful pestilence. There was another in 1478, which not only visited London with much severity, but it is said to have destroyed, throughout England, more people than fell in the wars which had raged with little intermission for the fifteen preceding years. In 1485 that mysterious complaint called the sweating sickness was very fatal in London. Fifteen years later, in 1500, the plague there was so dreadful that Henry VII. and his Court were forced to remove to Calais. The sweating sickness, described as mortal in three hours, again scourged England in 1517, and its ravages were so great that, according to Stowe, half of the inhabitants of most of the larger towns died, and Oxford was almost depopulated. In 1603-4, upwards of thirty thousand persons died of the plague in London alone; and in 1625 there was another great mortality. Since the great plague of London in 1664-5, down to our time, no very fatal epidemic—at least none at all comparable to those earlier pestilences—seems to have occurred in the metropolis; and it is therefore natural that any extraordinary visitation should, from its increased rarity, occasion a much higher degree of alarm. Of all the accounts extant of the plague, that of Pepys (says "Blackwood") appears to be the most truthful and the least exaggerated. He remained in London at his post until the month of August, when he removed to Greenwich; and although a timorous man, and exceedingly shy of exposing himself to unnecessary risks, he seems on this occasion to have behaved with considerable fortitude. One anecdote we cannot omit, for it tells in a few words a deep and tearful tragedy, and is, moreover, honourable to Pepys. It occurred when the plague was at its height:—"My Lord Brouncker, Sir J. Minnes, and I, up to the vestry, at the desire of the justices of the peace, in order to the doing something for the keeping of the plague from growing; but, Lord! to consider the madness of the people of the town, who will, because they are forbid, come in crowds along with the dead corpses to see them buried; but we agreed on some orders for the prevention thereof. Among other stories, one was very passionate, methought, of a complaint brought against a man in the town, for taking a child from London from an infected house. Alderman Hooker told us it was the child of a very able citizen in Gracious-street, a saddler, who had buried all the rest of his children of the plague; and himself and wife, now being shut up in despair of escaping, did desire only to save the life of this little child, and so prevailed to have it removed, stark-naked, into the arms of a friend, who brought it, having put it into fresh clothes, to Greenwich; when, upon hearing the story, we did agree it should be permitted to be received, and kept in the town." It is now generally admitted that the "Account of the Plague," written by Defoe, cannot be accepted as a genuine narrative, but must be classed with the other fictions of that remarkable man, whose singular power of giving a strong impression of reality to every one of his compositions must always challenge the admiration of the reader. He has not, perhaps, aggravated the horrors of the pestilence, for that were impossible; but he has concentrated them in one heap, so as to produce a more awful picture than probably met the eye of any single citizen of London even at the disastrous period. Pepys, in his account of different visits which he was forced to make to the City when the epidemic was at its height, has portrayed the outward desolation, and the inward anxiety and apprehension, which prevailed, in more sober yet very striking colours:—"Aug. 28, 1665.—To Mr. Colville the goldsmith's, having not been for some days in the streets; but now how few people I see, and those looking like people that had taken leave of the world. To the Exchange, and there was not fifty people upon it, and but few more like to be, as they told me. I think to take adieu to-day of the London streets. . . . . 30th.—Abroad, and met with Hadley, our clerk, who, upon my asking how the plague goes, told me it increases much, and much in our parish; for, says he, there died nine this week, three of which I have returned but six; which is a very ill practice, and makes me think it is so in other places, and therefore the plague much greater than people take it to be. I went forth, and walked towards Moorefields, to see—God forgive my presumption!—whether I could see any dead corpse going to the grave, but, as God would have it, did not. But, Lord! how everybody's looks and discourse in the street is of death, and nothing else! and few people moving up and down, that the town is like a place deserted and forsaken. . . . Sept. 6th.—To London, to pack up more things; and there I saw fires burning in the street (as it is through the whole City), by the Lord Mayor's order, placed by water to the Duke of Albermarle's: all the way fires on each side of the Thames, and, strange to see in broad daylight, two or three burials upon the Bankside, one at the very heels of another: doubtless, all of the plague, and yet at least forty or fifty people going along with every one of them. . . . 20th.—Lord! what a sad time it is to see no boats upon the river; and grass grows all up and down Whitehall-court, and nobody but poor wretches in the streets!" By this time the plague had become so general that all attempt to shut up the infected houses was abandoned; so that, says Pepys, "to be sure, we do converse and meet with people that have the plague upon them." A little later, when the pestilence was abating, we find this entry:—"I walked to the town; but, Lord! how empty the streets are, and melancholy! so many poor, sick people in the streets, full of sores, and so many sad stories overheard as I walk, everybody talking of this dead, and that man sick, and so many in this place, and so many in that; and they tell me that in Westminster there is never a physician, and but one apothecary, left—all being dead; but that there are great hopes of a great decrease this week: God send it it!" . . . The fire of London, which occurred about the middle of the succeeding year, not only dispelled the more poignant memories of the plague, but is thought to have done good service in eradicating its remains, which still lingered in some parts of the City, and may perhaps have been the means of preventing a second outbreak of this pestilence.

AN ADVENTURE WITH A LION.

I left the vessel in company with Thibaut (says the author of the "Expedition to Discover the Sources of the White Nile") to get a swarm of finches, which birds are said to give a delicious flavour to a pillau, of which we wanted to be joint partakers. We were soon obliged to separate in order to salute the birds on both sides of their settlement. In my excursion, however, on the shore, I came all of a sudden within a few steps of a lion, without having the least distant idea that this fearful enemy could be in the neighbourhood of all our vessels, and I had only my double-barrel, which was loaded merely with small shot; whilst my huntsman, Sale, was pursuing a gazelle at a long distance off. Possibly our firing had awakened this supreme chief from his sleep, for otherwise I must have seen him before, although my eye was directed at a brace of birds at the left; because the underwood could not have concealed an object of such size, as it only reached up to the knee, and was merely interspersed here and there with a higher bush. I was just taking aim at one of the cunning finches, when the lion stood before me on the right, as if he had sprung from the earth. He was so close to me that he appeared to stand as high as up to my breast; but yet I stood, my poor weak weapon in my hand, holding it close to my side, with perfect presence of mind, so as to keep my face free, and to wait for the attack. I was firm, and he seemed also to be resolute. At first we stared at each other mutually. He measured me from top to toe, but disregarded the Turkish accoutrements and sunburnt countenance for my red cap, which he seemed not to despise. I, on my side, recognised in him the dreaded king of beasts, although he wore no mane, according to his usual custom, but I did not appeal to his magnanimity. At last he turned his face from me, and went away slowly, with a dreadfully pliable movement of his hinder parts, and his tail hanging down, but could not restrain himself from turning round to look at me once more, while I was trusting to the effect of one or two shots in his eyes or jaws, if it came to a contest of life or death; and really I remained standing immoveable, with too much of the lion in me to tremble, and to bring certain destruction on my head by untimely flight. However, away he went, looking round several times, but not stopping, as if he feared pursuit, and I turned my back to him equally slowly, without even calling out a farewell; but I cast a searching look over my shoulders every now and then, right and left, expecting that he might make a spring like a cat, and I kept him in sight before me, when I was about to jump down from the shore on to the sand where the vessels and crews were.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR POOR CHILDREN.

We cannot (says "Fraser") better express our views on this all-important subject than by concluding with those of Mr. Bowyer, who truly says:—"Were, indeed, the question proposed, Which is the most unfavourable spot that could possibly be selected for unpauperizing a pauper child, through the agency of education? the answer would certainly be, The workhouse. Nor would such a place have been chosen had the subject been chiefly viewed in that light. But education has been hitherto considered by the public rather as an incident of parochial relief, than as the most powerful antagonist of pauperism."

AN INDIAN GENIUS.

His name is *Salola*, or the *Squirrel* (says the author of "Letters from Alleghany"). He is quite a young man, and has a remarkable thoughtful face. He is the blacksmith of his nation, and with some assistance supplies the whole of Qualla-town with all their axes and ploughs; but, what is more, he has manufactured a number of very superior rifles and pistols, including stock, barrel, and lock; and he is also the builder of grist-mills, which grind all the corn which his people eat. A specimen of his workmanship, in the way of a rifle, may be seen at the Patent-office, in Washington, where it was deposited by Mr. Thomas; and, I believe, Salola is the first Indian who ever manufactured an entire gun. But when it is remembered that he never received a particle of education in any of the mechanic arts, but is entirely self-taught, his attainments must be considered truly remarkable. That he labours under every disadvantage in his most worthy calling, may be shown by the fact that he uses a *flint-stone* for an anvil, and a *water-blast* for a bellows. In every particular he is a most worthy man, and, though unable to speak the English tongue, is a very good scholar in his own language. He is the husband of a Catawba woman, whom he married *before he could speak one word of her own tongue, or she could speak Cherokee*; but they have now established a language of their own, by which they get along very well.

A KAFIR SCHOOL.

A door, apparently in a wall (we quote "Past and Future Emigration") opened. No sound of uproarious mirth, angry remonstrance, or ill-humoured complaining, proclaimed the character of its inmates, or, indeed, gave one the idea that it was occupied at all. We entered; some twenty Kafir boys of various ages, almost all tolerably clothed, presented themselves to our view. Some reading, some studying their lessons, and others writing. Now, Letitia had the group was Letitia—a Christian Kafir girl. Now, Letitia had been brought to England, and a certain clique of people at home chose to say that she was one of many hundreds—nay, some thousand Christian Kafirs. The fact is that Letitia, instead of being the rule, is the exception. She is one Christian Kafir among many *thousand* heathens. What struck us most forcibly in Letitia's little school was the repose of the scene. The Kafir children are as calm in their manners as their warrior fathers, and we were singularly impressed with the musical tones of both teacher and pupils, as they read their Bible in English and in their own soft language. Strangely sounded, among these children, Letitia's question, "Who was a sinner?" And a little Kafir boy lifted up his dark eyes, and answered reverently, "He was the Son of God." And then they sang or, rather, breathed a hymn; and we went out from that little place of refuge very hopeful for the Kafir children under the care of the good emigrants, but unaltered in our notion of the irreclaimability of the older generation.

IMPORTANCE OF TRUTH.

As a natural corollary from the proposition that falsehood, the principle of repulsion of particles, is the world's bane, so truth, the principle of the attraction of cohesion, is its greatest blessing. Again, I must declare that every idea we utter during our little life lives hereafter in some shape or other, and bears fruit after its kind, which may be gathered long in the lapse of time, or in the very antipodes. Every true man—that is, every man who utters unequivocally what he believes—is a benefactor to his country, may more, a benefactor to the world; for he has sown a seed that will fructify for ever.

INSECTS.

The insect is a race, or order, of creatures not friendly to man, or any of the larger animals. Mrs. Somerville says:—"The mosquito and culex are spread over the world more generally than any other; they are the torment of men and animals, from the poles to the equator, by night and by day; the species are numerous, and their location partial. . . . Of all places on earth, the Orinoco, and other great rivers of tropical America, are the most obnoxious to this plague. The account given by Baron Humboldt is really fearful; at no season of the year, at no hour of the day or night, can rest be found; whole districts in the Upper Orinoco are deserted on account of these insects. Different species follow one another with such precision that the time of day or night may be known accurately from their humming noise, and from the different sensations of pain which the different poisons produce. The only respite is the interval of a few minutes between the departure of one gang and the arrival of their successors, for the species do not mix. On some parts of the Orinoco the air is one dense cloud of poisonous insects to the height of twenty feet." The sea (observes a writer in "Blackwood's Magazine") as well as the air, is populous with insect life. The discoloured portions of the ocean generally owe their tint to myriads of insects. From this million sea-cell California is probably to be accounted for. From this cause, "as Mr. Darwin found red and chocolate-coloured water on the coast of Chili, over spaces of several square miles, full of microscopic animalcules, darting about in every direction, and sometimes exploding"—we hope for joy. "In the Artic seas, where the water is pure, transparent, ultramarine colour, and turbid, from or thirty square miles, 1500 feet deep, are green and turbid, from the quantity of minute animalcules. . . . Captain Scoresby calculated that it would require 80,000 persons working unceasingly, from the creation of man to the present day, to count the number of insects contained in two miles of the green water."

THE PARIS AND LONDON FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS

Fig. 1. *Garden Dress for the Country.*—Robe of French merino or cashmere; the colour grey, dark blue, green, or any one of the fashionable tints of the season. The skirt is ornamented up the front with a trimming of black velvet, composed of bands set on horizontally in rows, graduating in length from the feet to the waist, and finished at each extremity by a small loop and end. A pardessus of black velvet, made rather loose in the body, and the skirt descending about a quarter of a yard below the waist. The sleeves of the pardessus are tight from the shoulder to the elbow, and from thence hanging loose. They are lined with white silk, and are edged with one row of black silk braid, about half an inch wide. The pardessus is edged all round with the same braid, and is fastened up the front by a row of fancy silk buttons. The sleeves of the dress are tight, but unconfined at the ends, where they are edged with three rows of narrow black velvet. White muslin under-sleeves, finished with two rows of rather broad lace hanging downwards. A small round lace collar falls over the top of the pardessus. Parasol of light green silk, without fringe, and a long cane handle.

Figs. 1.

2.

Fig. 2. *Dinner Costume.*—Robe of cerulean-blue silk, with eleven narrow flounces, slightly graduated, and edged with silk trimming of a small zigzag pattern. The corsage, which is low, and rounded in front, is edged with a row of the same trimming as that on the flounces, and in front of the bosom there is a small bow of ribbon and in front of the dress. Short sleeves or epaulettes of the colour of the dress, trimmed with passementerie; and attached to them are long full sleeves of white lace, gathered at the wrists on bands of lace. A small chemisette of drawn muslin, headed with lace, shades the front of the bosom. The headdress consists of a long lappet of lace, fixed on the head in slight fulness, forming a sort of demi-cap, with the ends hanging down at each side. It is ornamented with a wreath of flowers, with full side-bouquets.

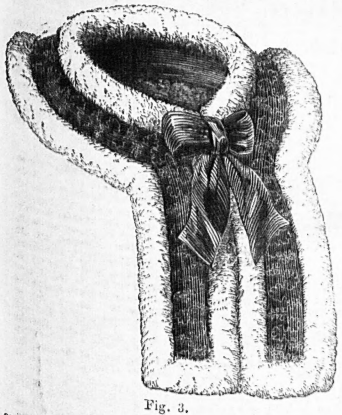


Fig. 3.

Fig. 3. *Victorine.*—This illustration represents one of the most fashionable and elegant novelties of the present season. The victorine from which our design is copied is composed of broad blue ribbon, ornamented with white silk braid, and trimmed with swansdown. A bow of blue ribbon fastens it in front of the throat. It is scarcely necessary to mention that the victorine itself may be composed of any material that taste may dictate. Velvet and quilted satin are materials very effective for the purpose. The fur may also be varied, though swansdown is that most generally employed. Chinchilla has a very pretty effect, especially in combination with rose-colour or blue; and a narrow bordering of sable is at once rich and elegant on a victorine of green or purple velvet.

Fig. 4. *Infant's Mantle.*—The material is fine scarlet merino, and the trimming silk braid and fringe of the same colour. It should be lined with white silk, and may be wadded if deemed requisite. Both the mantle and cape are cut out in scalloping round the edges, thereby giving a most novel and elegant effect to the fringe. The braid is set on in a running-foliage pattern, and the centre of the large leaves is filled up by crimson satin, which imparts a peculiar brilliancy and richness to the whole.

Fig 4.

Fig. 5. *Lady's Travelling Bonnet.*—This bonnet is admirably contrived to ensure comfort and convenience in travelling. Gentlemen have long ago adopted the custom of wearing travelling-caps; but until the present time, if a lady on a long, weary journey ventured to enjoy a brief snatch of repose by resting her head in the corner of a carriage, it was at the risk of dooming her bonnet to destruction, and herself to an intolerable headache. These inconveniences are now perfectly obviated by the newly-invented bonnet which we here describe. It is made without any stiff frame, so that it may be folded up into a small compass without the slightest damage. It is composed of black cloth or velvet, all in one piece, and drawn up in the centre of the crown, where it is fastened by a button. This bonnet may be trimmed with an ostrich feather, or with a pink rosette on each side, as shown in our ILLUSTRATION.

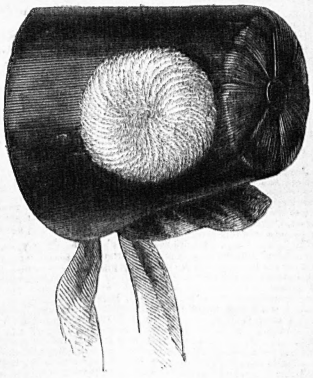


Fig. 5.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

Rich broché silks, figured with wreaths or bouquets of flowers, are now extremely fashionable; they are employed for evening dresses in demi-toilette. The richness of these fabrics renders unnecessary any ornament or trimming on the skirts of the dresses. They are usually made with corsages cut square and low in front; or, open en cœur, to the waist, the open part being filled up by a chemisette, over which is an ornamental trimming of ribbon, disposed in rows in the echelle pattern. Occasionally the corsages are made with revers. Dresses of plainer kinds of figured silks and satin are in the redingote form; the skirts either entirely without trimming of any kind, or merely with front trimmings of fancy buttons, or quillings of narrow ribbon or lace.

Merino, satin de laine, and indeed all plain dresses for outdoor wear and négligé, are, without exception, made with the corsages very high and close, and for the most part ornamented with fancy buttons or braid, or both.

Many drawn satin bonnets made for the autumn have very wide runnings, and they are ornamented round the edge with bouillonnées. Some are entirely without trimming, or it is merely only very lightly disposed on each side of the

bonnet. A few drawn bonnets of dark-coloured crape, as dark blue or brown, have been made for the present season. They are trimmed with ruches of tulle or ribbon, or with bouquets and tulle. Coloured as well as black velvet will be fashionable for winter bonnets. Dark blue and violet will be fashionable colours; and for these bonnets feathers will be the favourite ornaments. Velvet and satin bonnets may be lined with a colour different from that of the outside.

Casavecks will be general, if we may judge from the number being made. For the morning they are generally of the same material as the dress; but they are frequently made of velvet, which may be worn with any dress. For the theatre we have had imported from Paris casavecks of velvet and satin trimmed with ermine, and of satin trimmed with ribbon and lace. The shape of mantelets is tending very much towards the shawl form: that is to say, terminating in points behind and in front.

THE CHURCH.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has contributed the munificent sum of £100 to the Lambeth Anti-Cholera and Dwellings Improvement Committee.

HEALTH OF THE BISHOP OF EXETER.—The Lord Bishop of Exeter arrived at the palace on Saturday afternoon last, from the north of England, in greatly-improved health. The right rev. prelate attended St. Petrock's Church, and took part in the communion service on Sunday morning; his lordship also attended divine service at the cathedral in the afternoon, and the Rev. Prebendary Lyne preached an excellent sermon. The bishop will hold his ordination on Sunday, the 31st instant, but has postponed the confirmation, appointed for this month, until an early period in the ensuing summer.

The health of the Bishop of Llandaff has undergone no favourable change, we regret to say, since our last report; the painful symptoms of his lordship's malady are only at times mitigated, and, although not materially worse, the strength is less.

RESIGNATION OF THE BISHOP OF MADRAS.—The Right Rev. Dr. G. T. Spencer, one of our oldest colonial bishops, has intimated his intention of no longer presiding over the diocese of Madras, on account of his impaired health. The Venerable Archdeacon Dealtry, who has spent a large portion of his life as a missionary in India, and who for some years held the archdeaconry of Calcutta, has been nominated as the successor of Dr. Spencer in the bishoprick of Madras, and will proceed to his distant diocese in the course of a few weeks.

The Dean and Chapter of Christchurch have presented the Rev. Samuel Buckland, M.A., of their society, to the perpetual curacy of Great Torrington, Devon, value £182 per annum.

OXFORD.—The 10th having been the first day of term, a congregation was holden for granting graces and conferring degrees.

THE NAVY.

PRIZE MONEY.—Notice is hereby given to Captain (then Commander) Henry Chads and the officers and crew of her Majesty's ship Styx, who were actually on board and entitled to share in the proceeds arising from the capture of the slave-vessel Umbellina, on the 1st of January, 1843, that the distribution thereof will be made on the 25th inst., at No. 1, James-street, Adelphi, and where the lists will be recalled every Wednesday and Friday for three months.

SURVEYOR OF THE NAVY'S DEPARTMENT.—The Admiralty have recently thrown the greater responsibility on the department of the Surveyor of the Navy. Their lordships have ordered that all reports and correspondence on the subject of vacancies, promotions, or changes of officers and workmen in her Majesty's dockyards is to be transacted through him.

LONDON GAZETTE.

October 5.

WAR-OFFICE, Oct. 5.—3rd Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Lieut. F. Chaplin, from 3rd Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Hall, who exchanges. 3rd Light Dragoons—Lieut. W. H. Slade, from 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant, vice Chaplin, who exchanges. 2nd Regiment of Foot—Ensign R. B. Russell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Monckton, who retires. 5th Foot—Capt. H. F. Johnson to be major, by purchase, vice Spence, who retires; Lieut. J. A. Forrest to be captain, by purchase, vice Johnson; second Lieut. and Adjutant C. Carter to have the rank of first lieutenant; Second Lieut. J. W. F. Hickson to be first lieutenant, by purchase, vice Forrest. 27th Foot—Capt. F. Palmer, from 96th Foot, to be captain, vice Herring, who exchanges. 29th Foot—Ensign De V. Valpy to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ferris, whose promotion, by purchase, has been cancelled; Ensign J. J. Rose, from the 75th Foot, to be ensign, vice Valpy. 30th Foot—Lieut. J. Rose to be captain, by purchase, vice Keogh, who retires; Ensign G. F. C. Pocock to be lieuten-ant, by purchase, vice Rose. 96th Foot—Lieut. E. C. Herring, from 27th Foot, to be captain, vice Palmer, who exchanges. 42nd Foot—Lieut. J. M'Donogh, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be lieutenant, vice Ross, promoted. 54th Foot—Lieut. G. Miller to be captain, by purchase, vice Alms, who retires; Ensign H. E. Bayly to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Miller. 1st West India Regiment—Ensign W. A. Biddle to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Phillan, deceased. 2nd West India Regiment—Ensign M. S. H. Eaton to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Gardiner, deceased; Sergt. M. M'Hugh to be ensign, vice Eaton.

UNATTACHED.—Lieut. J. Cochrane, from the 19th Foot, to be captain, without purchase.

LAW AND POLICE.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.—(Before Mr. Sergeant Adams, Assistant Judge.)—The criminal business for the October quarter sessions commenced on Tuesday morning. The calendar was a heavy one, there being but 59 prisoners for trial, 56 of them being indicted for felony, and three for misdemeanour; 32 prisoners could read and write imperfectly, six could read only, two could read and write well, and nineteen could neither read nor write. The grand jury having been sworn, the learned judge delivered the usual charge to them. It related entirely to the nature of their duties as the grand jury having retired the court proceeded with the ordinary business.

THE DANGER OF PROXIMITY!—A HANDKERCHIEF AND A PAIR OF GLOVES.

Joseph Smith, a very respectably-attired young man, and respectably connected, was indicted for stealing a handkerchief and a pair of gloves from the person of Mr. George Evans Marriott, architect, 36, Percy-place, when Mr. Parry appeared for the prisoner.—The prosecutor deposed that on the evening of the 25th instant, about half-past ten o'clock, he was standing in High-street, Camden-town, when the boundaries of his house were on fire. There was a great crowd of persons standing about, and the prisoner at the bar was standing immediately behind him. He felt the hand of some person fumbling in his coat-pocket, and, turning sharply round, said to the prisoner, "My friend, you are making too free with my pockets," and he said this he missed from his coat-pocket his handkerchief and a pair of gloves. The next minute he saw the gloves picked up. Those produced were the same.—Mr. Parry made a very energetic address to the jury on behalf of the prisoner, and observed that he was a most respectable young married man, and had been for more than sixteen years in the service of Messrs. Wiggan and Co., hop-factors, character. He happened to reside near the scene of the fire of which mention had been made, and, as it occurred in a great hubbub in the neighbourhood, he went to the spot to witness it, and therefore had no legitimate reason for being there, and had not, as the generality of thieves did, mixed himself up in a crowd for the purpose of picking pockets. The learned gentleman very forcibly urged that the policeman and the prosecutor might be mistaken as to what they said the prisoner did, and that the handkerchief then when Mr. Marriott challenged another person, who dropped his pockets.—Several witnesses, including the foreman to Messrs. Wiggan, gave the prisoner a most excellent character for honesty.—The learned Judge summed up, and, having very impartially recapitulated the facts, asked the jury whether they could safely say that the prisoner, a person of unexceptionable character, would commit a crime which no one but an old thief prisoner left the court with a numerous body of friends.

HORRID CRUELTY OF A STEPMOTHER.

At Bow-street, on Saturday last, *Margaret Beard*, the wife of a labouring man, residing at 46, King-street, Long-acre, was charged before Mr. Henry, on her recognizances, to answer a charge of cruelly towards her stepdaughter, aged thirteen years. It having been represented a few days back, by the lodgers in the house, that the girl was in the habit of receiving severe chastisement from the defendant, in consequence of which she was reduced to an imbecile state of mind, an officer was sent to inquire into the matter, and he was informed that her sufferings were great, not only from the frequent beatings she had received, but that she used to pick up any garbage she could find in the yard to eat, being denied the common necessaries of life. After being cautioned as to her future conduct, she promised not to repeat the cruel treatment; but the officer, being detained a short time in the house by the inmates, he heard the defendant inflict severe blows on the girl, and on entering the room found her under the fireplace, screaming for mercy. The girl for her obstinacy, and for telling lies about her to the other lodgers; besides, she got as much food as the other children, which did not seem sufficient for her.—Mr. Henry ordered the case to be remanded, to ascertain if the parish authorities would prosecute, and ordered the child to be sent to the workhouse.

PENNY-THEATRE MORALITY

At Marlborough-street, *Charles Harris*, *John Coolliffe*, *Edward Lake*, *John Green*, and *Cornelius Denny*, five rough-looking lads, were brought before Mr. Bingham, charged with having been concerned in a disturbance at a penny theatre in Nine Elm New-road, and having broken and destroyed property to a considerable amount. This penny theatre where the disturbance occurred is in Bath-place, New-road, and has been for some months past the source of continued annoyance to the respectable inhabitants in the neighbourhood, who have repeatedly drawn the attention of the police to the nightly assemblages of hundreds of young pickpockets and vagabonds, and begged to be relieved from the nuisance. The proprietor, a person named Lamb, has been summoned to this court, but nothing effectual has hitherto been accomplished. About fifty boys and girls, varying in age from about thirteen to eighteen years, the lowest class, a fair sample of the audience frequenting this penny theatre, were brought before the court to hear the fate of their companions. From the evidence it appeared that, last night, the defendants and others were in the waiting-room leading to the penny theatre, when some of them began fighting, and this soon led to a general disturbance. The gas-lights were put out, a rush was made to the money-taker's cash-box, and windows were smashed in every direction. It required the presence of several police-constables to quell the riot.—Two of the defendants were pointed out by Charles Clark, a mulatto lad, as the ringleaders of the row. He was employed by the proprietor to keep order at the theatre; but it was impossible, on the night in question, owing to the violence of the defendants. There were about four hundred persons in the theatre, Henry Lamb, the proprietor, said it was with the greatest difficulty the cash-box and its contents were saved from the rioters. About fifty-eight squares of glass were broken, and some of the benches torn down. The loss to him would be at least £3.—The defendants declared that they took no part in the disturbance and the damage. They only flung back a piece of canvas which some one else threw at them in one of their parts.—A witness named College came forward on behalf of the defendants. The mulatto, Clark, who was employed to keep order, was too far gone to perform his duty. He came forward and challenged any one in the house to fight, and witness accepted the challenge, and made a pugilistic match with him for 10s. for next Sunday morning.—Mr. Bingham said he was very much inclined to think that the disturbance was planned beforehand for the purpose of robbing the money-taker. But, even admitting it was only a jest, still the defendants must be taught that when they broke and destroyed property, and caused such a disturbance as had been described, they would only be allowed to indulge in such tricks for once in their lives. He should fine them all 20s. each, or twenty-one days' imprisonment.—[It is really quite a reflection on the age that the law for their suppression should be, as it is, "bearded" by the proprietors of those vile nuisances—the penny theatres.]

THE LATE EXTRAORDINARY AND MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR AT CHELSEA.

At Westminster, *Thomas M'Donald*, a labourer out of employment, *Mary*, his wife, and *Mary Fox*, who stands charged with the robbery of Thomas Gowran (who had, previously to his return to this country, been living resident in France), were again brought before the magistrate. The cause of the sudden and mysterious disappearance of Gowran still remains inexplained, and the circumstance continues to excite considerable sensation in the public mind. Diligent inquiries have been pursued at the various hospitals, workhouses, &c., in the metropolis and suburbs, and the Grosvenor-canal and open sewers near the abode of the M'Donalds, at Chelsea, have been dragged, but no trace has been discovered of the missing man, and the opinion entertained by the police that he has met his death by some means seems to be confirmed by the circumstance that no application has been made at the Custom-house for his boxes, which, through the intercession of Viscountess Mandeville, were to be sent to this country, transmitted by the French authorities to this country. Mr. Russell, the superintendent of the B division, has been most indefatigable in his exertions to throw some light upon this mysterious affair, and has procured considerable additional testimony with respect to the evidence given by the wife of the missing man, who was seen in quest of Mrs. M'Donald two or three hours after the robbery, and who left his house at about two on the same day, as it is supposed, with the same object in view. Whether he met with either of the prisoners after that, it was impossible to say, but the non-payment of leaving his lodgings on Tuesday week, as above stated, nothing has been learned at the various time the whole of the money he had in his possession only amounted to between 5s. and 6s., the large sum in gold which he had received on the previous day from his employer having been subsequently, with a very trifling deficiency, traced to the prisoners, with whom the unfortunate man lodged. His disappearance is certainly most extraordinary; but it is to be hoped that, in the course of a few days, something may transpire to unravel the mystery in which the affair is enveloped.—Upon the prisoners being placed in the dock, Mr. Broderip said he stopped him anything had been heard of the missing man?—Mr. Russell having intimated that the exertions of the police had been up to that moment unattended with success, the magistrate further remanded the prisoners.

A JUVENILE RUFFIAN.—SHOCKING CASE OF STABBING.

At the Thames Office, *David Oliver*, a fair-haired, mild-looking, youth, was brought before Mr. Ingham, charged with having stabbed Patrick Donovan, an elderly Irishman, who has been in the London Hospital since the 15th ult., when it received a wound which nearly cost him his life. It appeared from the evidence that Donovan was a girl about thirteen years of age, his daughter, that on the 15th ult. the prisoner and a number of lads stopped him and Wapping, while the girl was cleaning the doorway. The prisoner then entered among the girl, threw her scrubbing-brush into the street, and trod on her fingers. The girl cried out of him to desist, and threatened to call her father, and she also struck at the prisoner when the latter made for her father, and continued his annoyance for some time. The prisoner also used very bad language. He was desired by the landlady of the house to go away, and, on his refusing to do so, the girl's father came down stairs, and, finding the prisoner running after his daughter, he stopped him and gave him an "open clout" with his hand on the head, and said, "I am the name of God, go away, and leave my girl alone." The prisoner used most offensive epithets, and, addressing the father, said, "Come on, I'm ready for you." Donovan was advancing towards him when Oliver, who had an open clasp-knife in his hand, stabbed the prosecutor in the back, where, upon examination by Mr. Chatfield, a surgeon in attendance, it was ascertained that he had a very deep and serious wound on the left scapula, and that, nearly half an inch in breadth. The knife penetrated a thick pair of corduroy trousers, shirt, and drawers, and the hemorrhage was excessive. The prisoner absconded directly he inflicted the wound. He was arrested a week afterwards by Potter, a police-constable, No. 212 R, in which occasion he said, "I did stab the old man with a knife, and I would do it again if he served me as he did before. It's only an Irish row."—The prisoner made a long defence to the charge, and said he was constantly interrupted while passing the house on his way to and from his parents, and that the first stroke him on the head, and the prosecutor then rushed upon him and beat him about his arms.—His statement was confirmed by excellent character, and said he was a well-conducted boy of very quiet demeanour.—He was in the employ Mr. Morton, a blacksmith, in Wapping.—Mr. Ingham said it was a bad thing indeed when boys of the prisoner's age took to the use of dangerous weapons, and was only by the mercy of God that the prosecutor was not killed. He had been considering in his own mind for some time whether he could find an excuse for not sending the prisoner for trial. If he were to do so, the prisoner would undoubtedly be strongly impress upon him, and all youths of his age, to curb their passions, and not use knives or any other dangerous instruments in quarrels. He then fined the boy £5 for the assault, and committed him to the House of Correction for two months in default of payment.

MARKETS.

MONEY MARKET.—On Wednesday, owing to an impression which seems to have gained strength in well-informed quarters, that the Turkish quarantine will be adjusted without any serious difficulty, the English funds were steady throughout the day at an advance of ¼ on Tuesday's prices. The only quotation of Consols was 92¾ to ¾ for money, and 92¾ to ¾ for the 14th of November. The Railway Share market exhibited no material feature, but prices were rather weak towards the close of the afternoon. On Thursday, Consols closed steadily at 92½ to 92¾ for money and account; 92¾ for November account sellers. Railway shares still further declined.

MARK-LANE, Monday.—Selected samples of English wheat realised 1s. per quarter; in foreign a fair retail demand for good strong millers's sorts to country buyers; of floating cargoes, fine qualities continue scarce and difficult to obtain, other descriptions unchanged in value. Fine Irish malls did not Indian corn; importers required late rates, but, as the Irish malls did not arrive, buyers acted on the reserve. Fine English chevalier barley sold at extreme prices; secondary parcels rather cheaper; foreign unaltered. No floating cargoes of rye offering. New malt in request, and fine old seasoned made quite as dear. Peas—fine and white boilers the turn in favour of purchasers. Old beans as last noted; grey rather cheaper. New oats 6d. to 1s. lower, and close for sale at the inception; good old horse corn in fair demand at previous currency.

COVENT-GARDEN, Monday.—The market was but moderately supplied with vegetables, yet the demand for them was heavy at last week's quotations. In the article of fruit the supply of which was by no means large, we have no change to notice. There was a few new grapes on sale from Hamburg.

SMITHFIELD, Monday.—Inferior beasts, 2s. 10d. to 3s.; second quality, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; prime Scots, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; prime small ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; prime small ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; suckling ditto, 18s. to 26s. each; inferior sheep, 3s. 10d. to 4s.; second-quality ditto, 4s. to 4s. 2d.; prime ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; inferior lambs, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; second-quality ditto, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; prime ditto, 5s. 10d. to 6s.; large pigs, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; middling ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; small ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s.; prime small ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; Essex calves, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 8d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; middling ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; prime ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; small ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d., per stone of 8lb. by the carcass.

LEADENHALL, Monday.—POULTRY, &c.—Geese, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; fowls, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; chickens, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d.; ducks, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; pigeons, 3s. 3s. to 3s.; grouse, 3s. 9d. to 3s.; partridges, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.; and pigeons, 2s. 3s. 6d.; rabbits, 1s. 6d. to 2s. each; soles, 6d. to 8d. per inch; flounders, 1s. 6d. to 2s. each; soles, 6d. to 8d. per inch; oysters, 4d. to 3d.; and lobsters, 1s. to 2s. each; fish, 4s. to 6s.; whitings

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOBSON'S brief List offers the greatest advantages to Families about to Emigrat:!

	s. d.		s. d.
Printed dressing gowns, each	10½	Ladies' chemises , each	1 2
Ditto, lined throughout	5 6	or 12s. per dozen	
White twilled camb. muslin	6 6	"Smedley's" and "Warner's"	
Checked or fancy ditto	5 6	patent merino drawers, vests,	
Dainties lined throughout	10 6	and union dresses complete.	
Plain flannel, with cape	8 6	Lambs' wool kneecaps.	
Plaid, gala and printed	1 4	Coloured knitted spencers, from	
Ladies' long-cloth night		2s. 9d. each.	
dresses, frilled	2 6	Gents' shirts, 1s. 9d. and 2s.	
Jacquet	1 3	Ditto, linen fronts, 3s. to 5s. 9d.	
Ditto, frilled	1 3	Youths' ditto, 2s. to 3s.	
Long-cloth drawers	1 2	Boys' ditto, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d.	
Corded skirts	1 2	Gents' night shirts, 2s. and	
Long-cloth night dress,	0 9	2s. 6d.	
each		Youths' ditto, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d.	
Infants' French merino	2 3	Boys' ditto, 1s. 2d. and 1s. 6d.	
cloaks, faced with silk	16 6	Small drawers, 8s. 9d. the dozen.	
Silk hooded hoods	4 6	Medium ditto, 6s. 6d. ditto.	
Ditto, infants'	2 6	Full maids, 8s. 6d. ditto.	

Country Shopkeepers who forward one stamp may procure the Catalogue of Baby Linen, Layettes, and Outfitting Goods.

Preserve the Address!

127, HIGH-STREET, BOROUGH.

LESSONS in Millinery and Dress- making.—Mrs. BROWN, 14, Middleton street, St. John's-street road, Islington, associate of Madame Lochere, from Paris, MAKING in a series of Lessons. She undertakes, by the strictest attention, to give a correct, useful, and practical knowledge of cutting, fitting, and finishing, with Parisian models and paper patterns, for 10s. 6d.; also, Lessons in Millinery with Drawn Bonnets, &c. The correctness of her system can be fully substantiated by reference to her pupils. Dressmakers and milliners supplied with paper patterns from Paris.

LESSONS in Millinery and Dress- making.—Mrs. H., 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of cutting, fitting, and executing in the most finished style, in six lessons, for one guinea. Private Rooms. Paper Models. Where may be had, An Apprentice and an Improver wanted.

* Please to observe the Number, 304.

TO Ladies.—The newly-invented LADIES' DRESS TRUNK combines the advantages of Trunk and Bonnet-box, having elastic compartments introduced, whilst its strength is secured by steel bars, which prevent it from losing its shape under the heaviest pressure.—To be had only of W. HAY, Inventor, 343, Strand, nearly opposite Waterloo-bridge.

THE Eupodian, or Improved Elastic SPRING BOOT, Registered.—"Until we saw a specimen of the elegance with which this important article of dress might be combined together for lady or gentleman, we could not have believed it to be had only of BIUDDELL and PHIPPS, Cadogan House, Sloane-street, Makers to the Royal Family.—Established 1714.

LESSONS in Wax Leaves equal to NATURE.—A Lady having discovered a simple and elegant method of making Green Leaves, which will not soil a finger, wishes to impart the same to Ladies desirous of acquiring this interesting art, from which a handsome profit may be derived. Every material for business. Also, LESSONS in Wax Flowers. Apply at 31, Bridge-street, Parliament-street.

THE Cheapest House in the World for all sorts of FANCY inlaid PAPIER MACHE GOODS (japanned with pearl, and gilded and burnished gold, all the work inlaid with pearl and tortoiseshell), richly ornamented with gold; teatrays, card-cases, writing-desks, work, knitting, and toilet boxes, card-racks, pole and hand screens, shorting-cases, gossip manufactory, 70, Strand, and (70), beg to inform the public that, having all the lowest prices possible.

Warehouse, 434, NEW OXFORD-STREET.

TWO Hundred Steel Engravings for 5s. 6d.—These beautiful Plates consist of finely-executed Views, Portraits, and Fancy Heads by the various Annuals. The impressions are perfect, all different, and suitable for the elegant scrap-book, screens, or fancy purposes, and form an elegant present. Sent free by post immediately on receipt of post-office order.

James Reynolds, Print Warehouse, 174, Strand.

T. EVANS has always on Sale a vast collection of quaint ANTIQUE JEWELLERY, in Ruby, Lizard, Marcasite, and other old work; Buttons, Chased Chatelaines, Ornaments, Fans, Point Lace Collars, Coins, Monastic Seals, Miniatures, Old Books, Curiosities and Relics, Trees, Crosses, Swords, Canes, Nic-nacs, Antiquities. All Works of Virtu, Fans, Jewellery, &c., properly repaired.—17, Maddox-street. Established fifteen years.

SCISSORS.—The Scissors manufactured by C. STEWART and CO. (Patentees of the Plantagenet Guard Scissor), 22, Charing-cross, London, from the Swedish Engraved Bar, converted into Plantagenet Steel, and chemically tempered. The cutting edges are finished by the most expert workmen in England. Circular and prices sent post-free.

HAWLEY AND CO.'S LADIES' WATCHES.

HAWLEY and CO. respectfully solicit the favour of an inspection of their New and Elegant Assortment of LADIES' GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, manufactured with all the latest improvements, properly jewelled and carefully regulated, Dials and Cases elaborately engraved and chased, at 3s. 6d. each, and Cases elaborately engraved and chased, at 3s. 6d. each, and Cases elaborately engraved and chased, at 3s. 6d. each,

SHAWLS.—Superb French filled SHAWLS, two yards square, at 9s. 11d.; Scotch Tweed do., 4s. 11½d. R. HOOPER is this day offering the largest and most elegant assortment of all his new textures in Long and Square Shawls, Mantles, &c. The Mantle Department abounds in every modern design of the season, and at the most moderate prices.
HOOPER, 43, OXFORD-STREET.

GENERAL Mourning.—Ladies are respectfully informed that R. HOOPER has become the successful purchaser of a large lot of BLACK SILKS, CRAPES, PARAMATTAS, FRENCH TWILLS, COBURG CLOTHS, &c.; and as they are of the best manufacture, and at about half-price, no further comment is necessary than that the Black is perfectly fast. Patent yard-wide rolled Crape, in mourning shades; 6-4 ditto, the widest width made, 1s. 11½d.: Paramattas, from 1s.; Coburgs, 9½d. and 1s.; French Twills, 1s. and 1s. 6d.; Cloriens, 6d.; Black and White Prints, 1s. 11½d. the full dress; and a rich Black Ducape Silk Dress for £1. 2s. 6d.
AT HOOPER'S, 43, OXFORD-STREET.

SHAWLS and Mantles.—Messrs. J. and J. HOLMES beg to announce that their Stock is now replete with the newest designs in FRENCH and BRITISH CASHMERE SHAWLS, adapted for autumnal wear, as well as numerous productions in Saxony wool. They are also displaying in the Mantle department several Parisian modes in various new materials, some of which have already received the approbation and patronage of royalty and many of the aristocracy.—India, French, and British Shawl Emporium, 171, 173, and 175, Regent-street.

AUTUMN and Winter Novelties in LADIES' DRESS.—CAMERON and VIALL, 50, Oxford-street, respectfully announce that their STOCK of SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, and a great variety of new textures in Dresses, are now ready for inspection. They particularly invite attention to their NEW MADE SKIRT Department: RICH GLACÉ SILK, with from four to seven flounces, 35s., 42s., 45s., and 42s.; GLACÉ BELGNAS, with from four to six flounces, one guinea, including full complements for the Corsage. Embroidered French Merinos, Alpacas, &c. &c., remarkably cheap. Flannels, Ribbons, Hosiery, and Gloves.
The prices of every article is marked in plain figures.
CAMERON and VIALL, 50, OXFORD-STREET.

EXPOSITION of Ladies' Cloaks and MANTLES for Autumn Wear.—There is a great novelty in CLOAKS and MANTLES this season.—Black Velvet Mantles, trimmed with Dentelle de Laine, are much worn in Paris, and they are rendered at much lower prices than heretofore. Mantles for young Ladies have received the especial attention of the Parisian artistes this Autumn, and the result has been most successful. The Nobility, Gentry, and the Public are respectfully informed that the periodical supply of Cloaks and Mantles at the London General Mourning Warehouse is now complete in as high a degree both of Mourning Apparel and the varieties in demand for Ladies not necessarily in black.—THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 247, 249, 251, Regent-street.
W. C. JAY, Proprietor.

ENGRAVINGS of all the New and Fashionable PARISIAN MANTLES are in course of preparation, and will be submitted for inspection in a few days, at the LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street; or forwarded to any part of the country, on application, and will be found to convey a very correct idea of the prevailing unusually-elegant modes of the season.
W. C. JAY, Proprietor.

FRENCH MERINOS, &c.

STAGG and MANTLE invite the attention of Purchasers to their Stock of Cobourg and Orleans Cloths, French Merinos, &c.

Fine Orleans, in all colours . .	from	0 8½ per yard.
Ditto, fast Black, warranted . .	„	0 8½ „
Cobourgs in every new colour . .	„	0 9½ „
French Merinos at 2s. 3½d. per yard, worth 3s.		

Indiana, Lustres, &c., equally cheap.
1, 2, and 3, Leicester-square.

TO the Nobility and Gentry Purchasing SILKS:—

		s. d.
Satin Checked Gros de Naples, 27 inches wide		2 9½ per yard.
Plain and Figured Glacés	„	1 11½ „
Rich Brocaded Stripes (¾ wide)	„	19 6 the Dress.
Fast Black Brocades	„	1 9½ per yard.
Fast Black Ducapes	„	1 4½ per yard.
Rich Watered Ditto	„	3 6½ „
„ Satinettes	„	1 6½ „
Real Irish Poplins	„	1 6½ „

AT STAGG and MANTLE'S,
1, 2, and 3, Leicester-square.

SHAWLS, Paletots, Mantles, &c.—The largest, cheapest, and most recherché Stock in London of the above indispensable articles of costume
At STAGG and MANTLE'S,
1, 2, and 3, Leicester-square, London.

£10,000 Worth of New Autumn and WINTER GOODS (all purchased before the advance). Silks, Velvets, Merinos, Shawls, Mantles, Embroidered Dresses, Cashmeres, Tweeds, Plaids, Furs, Flannels, Hose, Ribbons, &c., now offering most decided bargains, at JOHN BROWN'S London Silk Establishment and Family Linen Warehouse, 137, OXFORD-STREET.
N.B. Beautiful French Merinos, 2s. 4½d., 2s. 11½d.; Lyons Velvets, 4s. 11d., 5s. 9d., 8s. 9d.; Glacé Silks, 1s. 9½d., 2s. 3½d.; Rich Satin Robes, 19s. 9d.; Embroidered French Merino Robes, 22s. 9d. 1000 Scotch Wool Shawls, squares, 6s. 9d. to 12s. 9d.; 4½ yards long, 8s. 9d. to 18s. 9d.
P.S. Patterns sent into the country, postage free.

THE Regal Polkas, hand-knitted with the finest Super Fleecy, forwarded free upon receipt of post-office orders for the respective amounts. Colours—Claret, Blue, Green, &c., or to order in any colour. No. 1 size, from three to six years, 7s. 6d.; No. 2 size, seven to twelve years, 9s. 6d.; No. 3, ladies' size, 15s. Babies' Polkas, one to two years, in finest Berlin wool, 6s. 6d. The above amounts include carriage to any part of the United Kingdom. This is the fourth season of these beautifully-fitting POLKAS being advertised, and the demand this year is larger than ever, it being last year acknowledged by the principal nobility, gentry, and the public generally, to be the most CUSHIONING COMFORT WITH ELEGANCE OF SHAPE. Every description of Haberdashery, Berlin Wool, and all articles of Fancy Needlework, at wholesale prices. Assortments to any amount forwarded to all parts; if above £2, carriage free. Orders to be made payable at the Chief Office, to EDWARD DRESSER ROGERS, Wholesale Berlin Warehouse, 101, Borough, London.

SQUIRREL FURS.

THOMAS POPPY, Victoria-house, 285 and 286, HIGH HOLBORN, having made an advantageous purchase in Squirrel Skins, can now offer to buyers—

	s. d.
1500 Riding Boas, full size, at	3 11 worth 6s. 6d.
1350 Ditto, very choice	5 11 „ 8s. 9d.
500 Victorines, full size	4 11 „ 7s. 6d.
700 Pair of Cuffs, from 1s. 3d. to	3 6 worth double.

SABLES.
A choice lot of Russian Riding Boas at - - - 45s. 6d.
700 Rich Sable Minx - - - - - 11s. 9d. 21s. 6d. and 31s. 6d.
1700 American Sable, equal to Russian in colour, 9s. 10½d.
With Cuffs of every description to match.
MUFFS (Full Size).
Squirrel 5s. 11d.; American Sable, 8s. 9d.; Minx, 15s. 9d.; Russian Sable, 42s.; French Sable, 18s.; Stone Marten, 28s.—All guaranteed, and sent for approval ten miles free of cost.

LACE and Baby Linen Warehouses, 58, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.—Observe!—The newest, cheapest, and best assorted Stock of LACE and BABY LINEN, in all its various branches, is at NICHOLSON'S, 58, St. Paul's churchyard.
Ladies in the country can effect an immense saving by sending for samples from the following list:—

	s. d.		s. d.
Infants' Long Robes -	4 11	French Cambric Caps, -	1 6
Very richly-worked do. -	10 6	Worked Caps - - -	4 11
Monthly Gowns - - -	2 6	Ditto, trimmed fully - -	3 6
Ditto Caps - - - -	1 3	Diaper Pinafores - - -	1 0
		Long Cashmere Cloaks -	8 6

Post-office Orders payable to Charles Nicholson, 58, St. Paul's-churchyard.

THE following NEW and EXTRAORDINARY CHEAP GOODS are now being offered by

BEECH AND BERRALL, 63 AND 64, EDGWARE-ROAD:—

Upwards of 25,000 yards of elegant Striped, Checked, Brocaded, and Glacé SILKS, at 1s. 9½d., 1s. 11½d., and 2s. 4½d. per yard.
An unequalled Stock of Plain Black SILKS and SATINETTES, commencing at 16s. 6d. and 22s. 6d. the dress.
Rich DUCAPES, Watered Ditto, ARMURES, and Black DRESS SATINS, at the same moderate prices.
1500 Pieces of real FRENCH MERINOES (warranted all wool), in Black and all Colours, at 2s. 4½d., 2s. 11½d., and 3s. 6½d. per yard.
39 Bales of real WELSH FLANNELS, at 8½d., 9½d., and 1s. 0½d. per yard.
Patterns sent for inspection postage free.
Rich Velvet MANTLES, of the latest Shapes, lined with silk and quilted throughout, in Black, Waterloo Blue, Greens, and Claret.
ADELAIDES, &c. &c., at Two Guineas each.
New TWEED MANTLES, fashionably trimmed, at 21s. each.

Address—BEECH AND BERRALL, Nos. 63 and 64, EDGWARE-ROAD.
N.B.—All Parcels to the amount of £5 will be sent to any part of the country carriage paid.

AUTUMN FASHIONS.

SEWELL and CO.

Have just received their AUTUMN MANTLES and CLOAKS, and invite ladies to see some of the best Styles they have ever offered. They comprise Satins, Velvets, Tweeds, and many new materials.
AUTUMN SILKS.—5000 to 6000 yards of the cheapest Silks ever offered, from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per yard.
VELVETS, for which this House has been noted for the last quarter of a century. Their importation this season is unusually large. Pieces for dresses 6s., 7s. 6d., and 9s. 6d.; and the very best LYONS quality, in all colours, 12s. 6d.—last year 19s. 6d.
Tweed and warm Materials for Dresses purchased during the Summer from 2s. to 2s. 3d. the double width, worth 3s.—Patterns can be forwarded post free.
640 Lace Dresses, with double skirts and tucks, purchased of a manufacturer retiring from business, at 12s. 6d., worth a guinea and a half.
The remaining Stock of M. Artois Dupert's beautiful long Barège Shawls, sent to any part of England, Ireland, or Scotland free, enclosing a Post-office order for One Guinea.

44, 45, and 46, OLD COMPTON-STREET, and 46 and 47, FRITH-STREET, SOHO.

CURTAIN DAMASKS SELLING OFF.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS, PERSONS FURNISHING, DRAPERS, UPHOLSTERERS, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY.

L. and M. WORMS, 106 to 110, WHITECHAPEL-ROAD, beg to announce, that they have instructions from the executors of the late T. Hempson, of Halifax, deceased, to DISPOSE instanter of the whole of the remaining portion of his valuable STOCK, amounting to upwards of £5000, consisting entirely of Curtain Damasks and Parramattas. To convey an idea of the extraordinary reduction, a few prices are annexed:—
Lot 1. 120 pieces washing damasks, all at 6½d., originally 9½d. Lot 2. 150 pieces ditto, 8½d., originally 12½d. Lot 3. 300 pieces ditto, all 10½d., originally 16d.: Lot 4. 80 pieces, all 5s. 0½d., originally 1s. 7d. Lot 5. 100 pieces, all 15½d., originally 2s. Lot 6. About 100 pieces Neuilly damask to be sold at the reduced price of 1s. 9d. per yard, the actual worth being about 3s. Lot 7. Self-coloured worsted damasks, 1s. 2d. per yard. Lot 8. Superb cloth-finished ditto, 1s. 6½d., originally 2s. 6d.; very superior ditto, 1s. 11d., originally 3s. 6d. Also just received, 150 pieces Brussels carpetings, 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 9d., extraordinarily cheap. Patterns postage free to any part of the kingdom. Parties sending for the same will please describe colour and quality required.
Direct to L. and M. WORMS, 106 to 110, WHITECHAPEL-ROAD, opposite the London Hospital.

LATE GEORGE AND BRADLEY,

SILK-MERCERS, FROM HOLYWELL-STREET.

MR. GEORGE RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

JOHN GEORGE

Begs to acquaint his numerous Patrons and the Public that, in consequence of relinquishing business, the whole of his STOCK of Glacé and Figured Silks, Satins, Velvets, Irish Poplins, Mantles, Shawls, Cashmere, and every description of Fancy Dresses, for morning and evening wear, must be SOLD OFF immediately.
The house WILL BE CLOSED from Thursday, the 11th, to Saturday, the 13th, inclusive, and OPENED on MONDAY, the 15th, when every article will be marked in PLAIN FIGURES, at an immense reduction, to effect an immediate clearance.
J. G. ventures to hope that the well-known respectability of his house will be a sufficient guarantee for the principle upon which this Sale will be conducted.
192, REGENT-STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE CONDUIT-STREET.
Oct. 11, 1849.

PUBLIC NOTICE!!

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP OF KING AND SHEATH.

W. SHEATH,

Having already advertised a Dissolution of Partnership, also his determination to sell off the STOCK at a very considerable Reduction from the Cost Prices, begs most respectfully to call the attention of Ladies in town and country to the under-named List, which, he flatters himself, will be found full 30 per cent. lower than can possibly be offered at any other house:—
Checked and Striped Glacé Silks, from 15s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. the full Dress.
Rich Brocaded Satins and Poult de Soies, at 35s. the full Dress.
The Richest Qualities in Reps and Damazine Brocades, 47s. 6d. the full Dress.
Very rich Black and Coloured Moires, 59s. 6d. the full Dress; usually sold at four guineas.
Magnificent Lyons Satins, at 70s. the Dress; worth at least eight guineas.
Black and Coloured Lyons and Spitalfields Velvets, for Dresses and Mantles, will be found worthy of attention.
MOURNING SILKS.
Black Glacé, Gros, and Ducapes, 1s. 4½d. to 2s. 11d. per yard.
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A large assortment of Crape, Mourning, and Widows' Bonnets, equally cheap.
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THE Royal General Annuity Society for Allowing Annuities to Aged Persons once in Prosperity, from all parts of the United Kingdom.
Established A.D. 1827.
Persons desirous of becoming Candidates at the next Election are requested to apply for the forms of recommendation, as they must be returned to the Office, duly filled up, on or before the 30th instant.
The Committee earnestly solicit Contributions to enable them to extend the usefulness of this important charity.
STEPHEN J. ALDRICH, Secretary.
Society's Offices, 18 A, Basinghall-street,
London, Oct. 1, 1849.

THE Royal General Annuity Society for Allowing Annuities to Aged Persons once in Prosperity, from all parts of the United Kingdom.
Established A.D. 1827.
Supported by Voluntary Contributions.
PATRONESS.
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The next Election will be held in aid of the funds, in MAY, 1850, under distinguished patronage.
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Contributions of Ornamental Work, Paintings, Drawings, Musical Prints, Books, or any light articles of Manufactured Goods, will be most gratefully received, and if required will be allowed to the Donors in value.
The value of contributions will be allowed to the Donors in value at the Society's Early Election.
"THE DUCHESS POLKA," presented to the Society by the Author, is much admired at the late Sale, can be obtained at the Offices of the Institution. Price 2s. 6d.
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Society's Offices, 18 A, Basinghall-street,
London, Sept. 18, 1849.

LONDON Cutaneous Infirmary for the Treatment and Cure of Diseases of the Skin. Instituted 1841.
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CHARLES NASH, Secretary.

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